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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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14 December 1984

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

- SPD Problems With Africa's History Examined  
(Erwin E. Hirschmann; AFRIKA-POST, Oct 84)..... 1

## BOTSWANA

- Planning Minister on NDP VI Projections  
(BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS, 6 Nov 84)..... 6

## IVORY COAST

- Joint Military Operation With France Detailed  
(Geoffroy Baillet; FRATERNITE MATIN, 24 Oct 84)..... 8

- ADB Loan To Expand Stock Raising in Two Regions  
(Francois Monckeh; FRATERNITE MATIN, 25 Oct 84)..... 10

- CCCE, U.K. Rural Development Loan Agreements Signed  
(Adama Diabate; FRATERNITE MATIN, 23 Oct 84)..... 12

- Briefs  
Rise in Cotton Price..... 13

## MAURITIUS

- Labor Party Congress Adds Young People to Executive Committee  
(L'EXPRESS, 5 Nov 84)..... 14

- South African Industrialists Invited To Invest  
(LE MAURICIEN, 30 Oct 84)..... 16

- MMM Delegation Holds Successful Discussions in China  
(LE NOUVEAU MILITANT, 4 Nov 84)..... 18

## MOZAMBIQUE

Belgian Ambassador Stresses Increasing Cooperation (NOTICIAS, 17 Nov 84).....	19
Swiss Mission To Assess Cooperation (NOTICIAS, 17 Nov 84).....	21
Right-Wing Daily Comments on Failure of 'Pretoria Declaration' (O DIABO, 6 Nov 84).....	23
Disaster Aid, Development Cooperation Discussed With Japan (NOTICIAS, 16 Nov 84).....	26
SNASP Agents Involved in Assassination Attempt Revealed (O DIABO, 6 Nov 84).....	28
People's Police, Legality Day Celebrations (NOTICIAS, 19 Nov 84).....	29
Six Peasant Associations Functioning in Maputo (NOTICIAS, 20 Nov 84).....	31
Security Situation in Jangamo District Improves (NOTICIAS, 20 Nov 84).....	33
Chief of Gang Tells Reasons for Murdering Priest (NOTICIAS, 15 Nov 84).....	36
Distribution of Land in Beira Green Zones (NOTICIAS, 15 Nov 84).....	38
Electric Motor Repair Unit To Be Installed (NOTICIAS, 15 Nov 84).....	40
South Africans To Engage in Agricultural Activities (AFRICA JORNAL, 14 Nov 84).....	41
Four More Provinces To Establish Forest Industry Complexes (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 22 Oct 84).....	43
Netherlands Aid for Beira Sanitation System (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 2 Nov 84).....	47
Drought-Resistant Papaya From Cuba (DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 2 Nov 84).....	48
Electric Pumps Insure Water for Nacala-Port (Jose Manuel; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 3 Nov 84).....	49



Chibabava Administrator on Cashew Marketing Campaign (Roesai Sande; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 30 Oct 84).....	51
Soviets To Build Polytechnical School (Madeira Sebastiao; DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, 31 Oct 84)...	52
Briefs Two Fishing Boats From GDR	53

#### REUNION

Communist Support Student Protest Against Grant Reduction (LE MONDE, 26 Oct 84; TEMOIGNAGES, various dates).....	54
Terms of Proposed Reduction, by Hubert Bruyere	
Student Gumption Gets Results	
Communist Support, Police Brutality	
CORJ Censure Statement, by Yvon Virapin, Ary Yee	
Chong Tchi Kan	
Media Ignore CORJ Censure	

#### SOUTH AFRICA

Closer Economic Cooperation in Southern Africa Advocated (DIE BURGER, 2 Nov 84).....	60
Treurnicht's Ambiguity on Coventry Affair Criticized (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 2 Nov 84).....	62
Far Right's Embarrassment Over Coventry Extraditions (Editorial; DIE BURGER, 31 Oct 84).....	64
Treurnicht's Prevarication on Coventry Affair Continues (J. Growther, H. Coetzee; DIE BURGER, 3 Nov 84).....	65
PRC-RSA Trade Called Flagrant Violation of UN Boycott (Abdelkader Benabdallah; LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE, Jun-Jul 84).....	67
Bishop Tutu's Demands Ignore Multiple Realities (Editorial; DIE BEELD, 30 Oct 84).....	72
Treurnicht Answers Questions for BEELD (Thinus Prinsloo; BEELD, 13 Nov 84).....	73
Gold Fields Acquire Control Over O'Kiep Copper Company (DIE BURGER, 2 Nov 84).....	75
Ciskei Said To Be Attracting Many New Factories (DIE BURGER, 2 Nov 84).....	77

New Diplomacy Aimed at Isolating Idealism From Reality (J.S. Liebenberg; DIE VADERLAND, 22 Oct 84).....	78
Advanced Weapons Available to Public (DIE BURGER, 2 Nov 84).....	81
UN Sanctions Will Hurt Economies of Neighboring Countries (Victor Munnik; DIE VADERLAND, 26 Oct 84).....	82
Columnist Examines Foreign Reaction to Black Unrest (DIE BURGER, 31 Oct 84).....	84
BEELD Aims at Colored Readers (Editorial; BEELD, 10 Nov 84).....	87
Colored View of New Constitution Progress (Gus Adams; RAPPORT, 4 Nov 84).....	88
Envisioned Role for Urban Blacks (Hermann Giliomee; RAPPORT, 4 Nov 84).....	90
Briefs Private Military Force Established	92
ZAIRE	
Tourism Development Study Launched (ELIMA, 16 Oct 84).....	93
Election for CIPEC Secretary General To Be Held (ELIMA, 8 Oct 84).....	94
Soviet Ambassador Urges Closer Cooperation (ELIMA, 16 Oct 84).....	95
Measures Taken To Combat Drought in Kivu (ELIMA, 16 Oct 84).....	96
Seed Requisitioned West German Aid	
ZAMBIA	
Chinese Envoy Bids Farewell (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 7 Nov 84).....	98
ZIMBABWE	
Ex-Minister Comments on ZANU's Role, Government Corruption (Simba Makoni Interview: INFORMATIONS DIENSE SUEDLICHES AFRIKA, No 6, Sep/Oct 84).....	99
Mashonaland East Governor Comments on Role, Drought Threat (Charles Chikerema; THE HERALD, 16 Nov 84).....	103

ZANU Party Congress Analyzes Last 4 Years in Government (Christoph Reichert; INFORMATIONSDIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA, No 6, Sep/Oct 84).....	105
Arda Estates Transforming Countryside (Malachia Madimutsa; THE HERALD, 16 Nov 84).....	112
Mashonaland West Governor Discusses Economic, Political Issues (Charles Chikerema; THE HERALD, 16 Nov 84).....	115
Ninety Percent of Population Reportedly Has Access to Media (THE HERALD, 9 Nov 84).....	116
Transport Overhaul Planned (THE SUNDAY MAIL, 11 Nov 84).....	117
EEC To Lend \$4.2 Million for Small Farm Plan (THE HERALD, 9 Nov 84).....	118
Mugabe's Call for Help to Small Farmers Bears Fruit (Shakespeare Johnson; THE HERALD, 16 Nov 84).....	119

## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### SPD PROBLEMS WITH AFRICA'S HISTORY EXAMINED

Bonn AFRIKA-POST in German Oct 84 pp 3, 4, 6

[Article by Erwin E.Hirschmann: "SPD Has Problems With Africa's History"]

[Text] The European members of the Socialist International have adopted a hard line vis-a-vis South Africa. At a meeting in Arusha with leaders of the front states, they called for a comprehensive boycott of South Africa.

As the German social democrats' distance to the seats of power increases, their grasp of the realities also seems to grow. While the countries of southern Africa—including the Republic of South Africa—are trying, with discreet American assistance, to find a peaceful solution of the problems confronting them the Socialist International and the German SPD, as a part of it, seem to think that things have not changed for the better in the region and that the time has now come to threaten the Boer republic with the "big stick" of a comprehensive boycott.

At the Arusha meeting, attended by representatives of the Socialist International and a socialist delegation of the European Parliament as well as the heads of state or of government of Tanzania, Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the heads of both the ANC and SWAPO in September, all the participants agreed to work closer together in the future; to call for a comprehensive boycott of South Africa and to exert pressure on the nations of the European Community to comply with the conditions of the arms embargo and to cease all types of military cooperation with South Africa. The question of which of their countries was actually collaborating militarily with South Africa was left open by the socialists from Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the Federal Republic of Germany. One would think, however, that at least one of these countries is guilty of it because what sense would an appeal to the nations of the European Community make otherwise ?

More interesting, however, than the subliminal accusations regarding military cooperation—which have been refuted at least as far as the FRG is concerned—was the assessment of the general situation by the Socialist International. After their return from Arusha, Bremen's Lord Mayor Hans Koschnick and Guenter Verheugen, the SPD fraction spokesman on southern African affairs, both of whom had attended the meeting, came up with a rather strange assessment of events in the region. Verheugen, for example, said that he now has an overall impression of the area after visiting all the countries in the region. The situation in southern Africa has not improved by any means, he said. South Africa is in the process of stabilizing the apartheid system with the help of "a somewhat more intelligent policy," he held. It is aiming for a Bantustanization of Namibia—and despite the agreements with South Africa the problems relating to Mozambique as well as Angola have by no means been solved. Quite the contrary: there are sure to be forces in South Africa which support the rebels in Mozambique as before and in addition, South Africa has resumed its control flights over Angola and its troops continue to occupy southern regions of the country. Verheugen gave the impression that his party was also of the opinion that South Africa forced Angola and Mozambique to accept the agreements concluded in Lusaka and Nkomati and the conclusion he drew from this was that these could not be fair agreements for that very reason.

While Verheugen's first argument—the one relating to the fact that South Africa is in the process of stabilizing apartheid—may well be worth discussing even if grave doubts are called for with regard to this thesis in the long term, he is extremely vulnerable as regards his conclusions on Namibia, Angola and Mozambique and these might lead polemically-minded people to point out to Verheugen that he should perhaps look around southern Africa more carefully sometime. The supposition that South Africa wants to "Bantustanize" Namibia, for example, is just plain outlandish. Other, albeit more knowledgeable critics of South African policy, for that matter, can hardly be said to support it.

#### Remarkable Ignorance of Facts

The fact is that South Africa did not introduce the concept of linkage between the Namibia and Angola problems. It was the Americans that did so and they had good reasons for it which is something Verheugen could find out, for example, from his party friend Helmut Schmidt. The fact is that an independent Namibia would be heavily dependent on South Africa. To deduce from this, however, an accusation of Bantustanization would mean calling all the states of the region Bantustans, since they are all, for better or worse, economically dependent on the deliveries and the good will of the Cape republic.



Another thing Verheugen forgets is that the present problems of Angola hardly originated with South Africa. One glance into a history book would tell the SPD politician that it was UNITA which by and large bore the brunt of the independence struggle against the Portuguese in Angola. The MPLA came to power later with the help of Cuban soldiers which, understandably, did not bring the UNITA forces to leave the bush. The fact that South Africa used the situation for its own advantage in subsequent years after it was forced by the Americans to withdraw its invasion forces in 1976 is another matter. To contend on the basis of this that Pretoria is to blame for everything is evidence of remarkable ignorance of the facts.

The case of Mozambique is quite similar. Verheugen ought to know that the RNM underground movement does not consist solely of nostalgic colonials but also of former commissioned officers and enlisted men of FRELIMO, which presently holds power. They went underground some time ago because the majority of the Politburo of their party "sold out" the revolution to the East Bloc. In this instance, too, South Africa took advantage of the situation and gave support to the rebels but only after these had proven their ability to survive.

#### Concessions Are Not Too Hard to Take

And precisely because the roots of the conflicts in Angola and Mozambique go back almost 10 years and because the internal contradictions inside these countries have not been overcome the treaties with South Africa cannot be crowned with success within a matter of a few months. Even an SPD politician should be equipped with the necessary realism to be able to appreciate that treaties are not panaceas which can eradicate long-time structures and oldtime animosities overnight.

And this realism would also be appropriate with regard to the assessment of the situation at the time the agreements were concluded. After all, it is not the first time in history that a stronger nation concluded an agreement with a weaker one. Or could it be said that the German-Soviet treaty was signed by two partners of equal strength? But if the power relationships are unequal, that is no reason by any means for the treaty not to be of advantage to both sides.

In the case of Mozambique, the Nkomati treaty brings in South African economic aid—which is only a drop in the bucket in view of the deplorable lack of assistance from Europe. At the same time, South Africa ceases its support of the RNM which returns the internal problems of Mozambique to their point of origin. Conversely, Mozambique agreed to only one single concession—namely to forbid the ANC to mount any attacks on South African targets from bases in Mozambique in the future. Since the ANC is a South African organization, this concession is not too hard to take for Mozambique even if it does damage to the internationalist image of FRELIMO.

And as far as Angola is concerned, Pretoria and Luanda merely agreed on the withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory; on the cessation of South African support for UNITA and on the prevention of SWAPO activities in the border zone of southern Angola. Once again—viewed in strictly nationalistic terms—one African country received more than it gave out, since its own concerns surely are closer to Angola's heart than concern for the Namibian SWAPO. The fact that this agreement has also not been fully complied with as yet is not so much due to a lack of good will on the part of South Africa—as the Angolans themselves are ready to admit—but plainly and simply because Luanda is unable to keep the SWAPO units out of the border zone.

### Saying No to Peaceful Change ?

Now Verheugen might argue that SWAPO is fighting for a legitimate cause—namely for the liberation of its own country from South African domination and that the ANC is making use of its legitimate right to resist an oppressive regime. In principle, this is pretty much what Verheugen and the other members of the Socialist International do contend, since they are assuring both the ANC and SWAPO of their "increased material, diplomatic and political support" in their struggle. But since **these two organizations are not** in favor of peaceful change by any means but for an alteration of existing conditions by violent means and since they both wish to establish a socialist society, the German social democrats, too—in whose name Koschnick and Verheugen were acting in Arusha—are distancing themselves from the goal of peaceful change in southern Africa and, in the final analysis, see a solution of the conflicts in the region only in the form of belligerent confrontation. But since all of the frontline states taken together are not in a position to bring South Africa to its knees by military means, this would mean in the final analysis drawing one of the two superpowers into the conflict—which, however, is something which neither the Socialist International, nor the frontline states want according to the final communique.

So we are left with the question of whether the Socialist International and the German social democrats are trying to conduct policy in southern Africa without regard to reality and without any logic or whether the various wings of the European social democratic parties have not yet agreed on a common line and are therefore going along with differences of opinion and **contradictions**. As far as the FRG is concerned, it would be a big help for all concerned if it was not Guenter Verheugen but maybe the SPD executive committee which would clear things up. After all, it does seem a little **strange** to act in such a contradictory fashion and simultaneously to call on the government to clarify its African policy. The government has done so in the meantime. We are still waiting for a clarification of the SPD's policy.



### South Africa Acting as Mediator

The classic motto of French policy according to which nations neither have friends, nor enemies but only interests seems to have been taken over as the motto of South African policy.

For years, the Pretoria government had branded neighboring Mozambique as a hotbed of Marxism-Leninism; but now even President Pieter Willem Botha has been calling on Western nations to provide help to the one-time arch-enemy and his foreign minister, Roelof ("Pik") Botha has even been working overtime to help bring internal peace to the neighboring country.

A first success was achieved by the Pretoria government when it concluded the Nkomati agreement and the second success came when Pik Botha got the RENAMO rebel movement, long supported by Pretoria, and the ruling FRELIMO to take a first big step along the way toward internal peace in Mozambique. In the agreement, the resistance movement recognized President Samora Machel as the rightful ruler of Mozambique and both sides promised to abide by ceasefire mediated by Pik Botha and to permit South Africa to monitor compliance with it.

For Pretoria, the agreement represents one more foreign policy success. In the absence of this internal agreement, chances are that the Nkomati agreement would have broken down sooner or later. The second part of the agreement, on the other hand, permits Pretoria not only to further dismantle its image of being the troublemaker in the region but it may also be sending an important signal to the warring parties in Angola.

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CSO: 3420/15

# PLANNING MINISTER ON NDP VI PROJECTIONS

Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 6 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

GABORONE, November 5: The Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmusi has pointed out major differences in the economic circumstances that prevailed when preparing past National Development Plans as compared to the economic background against which NDP VI is being prepared.

Speaking at the opening of the 11th National District Development Conference in Tlokweng this morning, Mr Mmusi pointed out that when the Government prepared National Development Plans 2, 3 and 4, there was always a major mineral project underway which pulled the rest of the economy along.

He noted that NDP 3 and NDP 4 witnessed the construction of the Shashe project, and the opening of the Orapa and Letlhakane mines.

He also noted that the diamond mine at Jwaneng came into full production in 1982, during NDP 5.

Minister Mmusi said these big mine undertakings provided the growth impetus to the rest of the economy during the 1970's and early 1980's.

"These mining projects generated significant Government revenues directly in the form of royalties, dividends and taxes, and indirectly through

the operations of the Customs Union because of the increased volume of imports," the Minister explained.

The Minister stressed that unlike previous Development Plans, "we do not have any mineral project either underway or on the horizon that could be expected to act as an engine of growth in the rest of the economy over the next six years."

He emphasised that the implications of this situation were numerous and far-reaching for both the Government and for the economy of the country.

"The average growth in overall economic activity is projected to slow down substantially over the NDP 6 period, because growth during this period will be based more on the small economic sectors relative to the size of the whole economy," Mr Mmusi explained.

Earlier, commenting on the objectives of the Conference, Minister Mmusi pointed out that it afforded the district authorities the opportunity to discuss and comment on the sectoral policy proposals and the programmes to implement such policies as envisaged by the Government Ministries in the respective economic sectors over the next six years.

Conference participants were reminded that the Government

had always been, and would continue to be committed to the process of consultation.

Discussing allocations to the various Ministries, the Minister said that Departments which provide a service to the general population had in most cases been allocated 3.3% per annum growth rate.

"Any increase in the level or quality of service must be achieved by productivity improvements," he added.

Mr Mmusi said that Departments which provide services to Government had in most cases been allocated a 4.5% per annum growth rate.

He explained that the reason for this allocation was that Government as a whole would be growing at about 6.5% per annum, "an annual productivity increase of 2%, which

corresponds to the net effect of the increments Public Officers receive, will allow adequate provision of these services."

The Minister commented at length about the different allocations made to the various Ministries and explained why these were made.

Most allocations stressed Government's commitment to rural development and employment creation.

The welcome address was delivered by Mr Peter Molosi, Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Local Government and Lands.

The conference, which ends on Friday is attended by representatives from all the District Councils in the country.

**BOPA**

CSO: 3400/209

JOINT MILITARY OPERATION WITH FRANCE DETAILED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by Geoffroy Baillet]

[Text] A French-Ivorian military maneuver named "Comoe 84" will be held from 25 to 30 November. It was announced Monday by Gen Zeze Barouan, chief of staff of the National Armed Forces School of the Ivory Coast (FANCI). The ceremony took place in the conference room of the Ministry of Defense in the presence of Ministers Jean Konan Banny, N'Daw and Leon Konan Koffi. Representatives of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Ministry of Economy and Finance, statutory members of the Defense Committee, French Ambassador Michel Dupuch, and several officers were also present.

It should be noted that the studies for "Comoe 84" were carried out jointly by the Ivory Coast and France. Minister of Defense Jean Konan Banny spoke, reviewing the military cooperation between our country and France, in order to explain the participation of elements of the French army in "Comoe 84." "The cooperation between our two countries is basically defensive," he said. This cooperation is manifested in various forms. "Comoe 84" is in the context of periodic meetings between French and Ivorians in the field to test the operational capability of the forces. In this era of conflict, when aggression is frequent, it appears essential to insure the security of our people.

Before explaining the practical details of "Comoe 84," Chief of Staff Gen Zeze Barouan affirmed the moral support by the FANCI for the government's concern for the country's security. Then he announced the three guidelines of "Comoe 84."

They are: to reassure the population by the presence of the armed forces, to involve all elements of the FANCI in the maneuver, and, finally, to test in the field the application of the defense agreements between the Ivory Coast and France. There are five objectives to be achieved, but the primary purpose is training of our units.

It is well-known that our country has carried out numerous military maneuvers since independence. However, "Comoe 84" has the special characteristic of combining at one time the army, air and naval forces. Thus, large material and human resources will be involved.

The general situation will be as follows:

--An enemy force, "Carmin," will try to infiltrate us, the "Green Country," to fan the fires of discontent. The infiltration will be carried out by land or water (sea or lagoon). The "Green Country" forces will have to oppose the enemy action using forces of the navy, air force and army. Their defense action will be supported by the friendly French "Blue" forces. In the maneuver, the mission of the "Green Country" will be: to preserve the government's freedom of action; to guarantee maneuver ability in the regions of Abidjan and Bouake; and to permit the arrival of "Blue" reinforcements, in order to restore the security of the national territory.

Other technical explanations were given by the commanders of the various forces: land, navy and air. Everything thus appears ready for "Comoe 84."

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CSO: 3419/141

ADB LOAN TO EXPAND STOCK RAISING IN TWO REGIONS

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by Francois Monckeh]

[Text] The Center and Southwest regions will definitely witness development in the livestock sector in the near future. In this connection, a loan agreement for a total of 2.6 billion francs has been granted to our country by the African Development Bank (ADB). This loan, which will be the 12th by the Pan-African financial organization to the Ivory Coast, was signed on Monday by the Ivorian minister of economy and finance, Abdoulaye Kone, in the presence of the minister of rural development, Giles Laubhouet-Vally, and S.A. Ogunleye, vice president of the ADB. The loan is repayable in 20 years at 9.5 percent interest, with a grace period of 5 years.

The financing program just signed had been approved by the ADB board of directors on 13 January 1984. The agreement is in the context of the policy of food self-sufficiency.

It is the Center and Southwest regions that will benefit from this financing program. Minister of Economy and Finance Abdoulaye Kone said that the projects covered by this agreement "are aimed at developing a class of modern stock-raisers in all fields of stock-raising...a class of stock-raisers who will integrate agriculture and use of agricultural by-products, and who will thus contribute to the necessary intensification of our agriculture.

Concern for Balanced Development

The minister of economy and finance, while recognizing the government's efforts to expand stock-raising over the entire country, did note the shortcomings in the two regions that are to benefit from the program. The initiative thus reflects the concern to have a balanced stock-raising development.

In these two regions, the farmers will be able to obtain animals under favorable terms. They will also be given facilities for obtaining medicines, as well as the necessary supplies and equipment. They will also have the benefit of infrastructure and dams or water points.

## Promotion of Profitable Enterprises

In addition to individual operations, the government goal in these projects is "to promote enterprises likely to produce benefits in increasing the well-being of the people and reducing state support." The generous welfare state should progressively disappear, to be replaced by private initiative.

These two projects in Center and Southwest, should, when completed, have established more than 2,000 small and medium-size stock-raising enterprises producing the equivalent of 5,200 tons of meat per year, or a 100-percent increase. This production would certainly improve our self-sufficiency in this sector.

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CS0: 3419/141



CCCE, U.K. RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Oct 84 p 4

[Article by Adama Diabate]

[Excerpts] The signing of two loan agreements was held yesterday morning at the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

The first loan, for a total of 18.5 billion CFA francs, was granted by the French Central Fund for Economic Cooperation (CCCE) to support our country's efforts in restructuring public enterprises.

The second loan, which is for rural development, involves the sum of 2 billion 16 million CFA francs granted to the Ivory Coast by the United Kingdom. It is repayable over 25 years with a 5-year grace period at the interest rate of 2 percent.

The 18.5 billion CFA francs loan is intended to support the government efforts to strengthen or restructure the public enterprises sector. About 10 billion will go to rural enterprises or establishments and more than 8 billion to structures of the transport, energy or telecommunications sectors.

This loan is the fourth of this type, which represent the CCCE's major contribution to our country. In 1983, the CCCE granted a loan of 25 billion CFA francs, which was devoted mainly to the agricultural sector.

The second loan signed yesterday, for a total of 2 billion 16 million CFA francs granted by the United Kingdom, had been promised by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to President Houphouet-Boigny during his visit to London last year.

Minister Kone, after praising the excellent relations between our two countries, said that this loan, like the loan of 10 million pounds sterling (about 5.7 billion CFA francs) which he hopes to sign soon, will be devoted entirely to rural development in the Ivory Coast.

In conclusion, British Ambassador to Abidjan John Willson said that the loan was intended to help our country face the difficult international economic situation, the result of the crisis that has not spared any country. Minister of Rural Development Gilles Laoubhouet Vally was also present.

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CSO:3419/141

BRIEFS

RISE IN COTTON PRICE--At the recommendation of Denis Bra Kanon, who is in charge of the Ministry of Agriculture and of Water and Forest Resources, the president of the republic has signed a decree adjusting the purchase price of cotton to the producer from 100 francs to 110 francs per kilogram. This price increase, in combination with the increased production resulting from good rain this year, will produce a significant increase in farmers' income in the regions involved. [Excerpt] [Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 3 Nov 84 p 32]

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CSO: 3419/141

# LABOR PARTY CONGRESS ADDS YOUNG PEOPLE TO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 5 Nov 84 p 4

[Text] A greater role for young people, but no place for "those who straddle the fence. This is how one can summarize the congress of the Labor Party, which yesterday approved the appointment of Sir Saccam Boolell to the positions of president and leader, and approved unanimously the expulsion of 11 members of Parliament who had remained in solidarity with the existing government. This congress, which was the occasion for election of a new executive committee, also voted two resolutions, one paying tribute to Mrs Indira Gandhi and the other thanking Sir Seewoosagar Ramgoolam for his long and productive leadership.

At the opening of the congress, the participants observed a 2-minute silence in memory of the former Indian prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

The congress proceedings included presentation of the report of the president and those of the secretary general and party treasurer, after which the delegates voted the two aforementioned resolutions before electing the new executive committee. The two resolutions read as follows [in English]:

"Taking into consideration the close links existing between the peoples of India and of Mauritius,

"Acknowledging the support which the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi always showed for the upholding, preservation and safeguarding of the principles of democracy and socialism,

"Recognizing the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi as one of the champions of the movement of non-aligned nations and of the progress and advancement of the peoples of the Third World:

"Noting the late Indira Gandhi's endeavor in the consolidation and preservation of peace,

"This conference condemns the assassination of late Indira Gandhi and is convinced that India will come out of this tragedy without compromising its unity and,

"This conference conveys to the bereaved family, in particular to her son Shri Rajiv Gandhi and to the Indian people, its heartfelt condolences."

The resolution concerning the former leader of the Labor Party reads as follows [in English]:

Taking note of the fact that His Excellency Rt Hon Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam K.C.-M.G. has been the leader of the Mauritius Labour Party up to 1983,

"Acknowledging that, under his leadership, the Mauritius Labor Party has governed this country up to June 1982,

Accepting that under his prime ministership this country has achieved immense progress in the political, economic and social fields,

Recognizing that he has contributed to the cause of world peace and to the cause of African unity, to the cause of human rights and to the cause of democracy,

"This conference expresses its gratitude to His Excellency the Rt Hon Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and trust that the Mauritius Labor Party will act as a guardian to the welfare state which he has helped to create and of the ideals for which he stood."

As for the election of the new executive, 117 candidates were running for 75 seats. Of those elected, 35 are newcomers, and 30 of these young people. Notable in the list of new members are names such Eddy Changkye, an early trade union leader who is returning to leadership bodies after having been a municipal official; Sanjeet Teelock, son of the former Mauritian high commissioner in London, Sir Leckraz Teelock; and Lady R. Jagatsingh.

In a statement to the press at the end of the congress, the party leader, Sir Satcam Boolell, stated that the members of the executive were selected on the basis of certain criteria, the main one being their solidarity and loyalty to the party in difficult times. Sir Satcam explained in this connection: "We decided not to wait for certain people whose loyalty is with the government and who have chosen to keep their distance from the party." He added: "We do not need people who are sitting on the fence."

The other criteria used in choosing executive committee members included: those active in the field, and their degree of representativeness in the districts.

Sir Satcam said: "This congress has been marked by enthusiasm of the members." He issued an appeal to those who were candidates for executive committee membership but who were not elected. "They will have their chance the next time, and they will be able to continue service to the party at the district and committee level."

Sir Satcam also announced the holding of a congress at the beginning of the coming year to discuss the motions and to decide on the orientation to give the party. The members of the executive will meet next week to elect the Political Bureau. Also, a committee will be formed to prepare for the 50th anniversary of the party, planned for 1986. The deputy leader, Ramesh Jeewoolall, announced in this connection that the government will be requested to issue a new series of stamps marking this event.

# SOUTH AFRICAN INDUSTRIALISTS INVITED TO INVEST

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 30 Oct 84 pp 1,8

[Text] South African industrialists are currently being invited to establish themselves in Mauritius in order to reach English-speaking and French-speaking countries, as well as other countries whose doors are normally closed to trade with South Africa.

This invitation is part of a campaign being conducted by Jean-Michel de Senneville, who was recently appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry as trade representative in South Africa in order to improve the trade relations between Mauritius and that country and to attract South African investors to our free zone. According to Mr De Senneville, this would help to reduce the number of unemployed as well as the trade deficit with the South African Republic.

Reviewing the trade relations between Mauritius and South Africa during a recent interview with BUSINESS EXPRESS, Jean-Michel de Senneville revealed that South Africa imports a total value of some 50 million rand (about 425 million rupees) from Mauritius, while it exports annually some 50 million rand' worth (about 425 million rupees). He also publicized the facilities offered to foreign investors in the Mauritian free zone, such as tax facilities, repatriation of capital, etc.

He mentioned Sun International, which plans to invest 5 million rand (about 40 million rupees) to expand its three hotels, which would enable it to continue to enjoy the advantages offered by the Mauritian Government, because the more the company expands the longer it will enjoy the tax benefits.

Of the 75 companies that registered in Mauritius during the first 9 months of the year, several may be South African in origin but registered by the subterfuge of subsidiary companies in the United Kingdom or Jersey.

Mr De Senneville mentioned the Hong Kong industries that invest in Mauritius because of the uncertainty about their future but also because labor is 50 percent cheaper than in Hong Kong.

In view of the international success that the Mauritius free zone is enjoying, South African industries have the opportunity to have an overseas industrial base with extremely capable, inexpensive labor, [in English] "which would of course favour exports and at the same time contribute in bringing technology

and know-how to the island, which in turn will indirectly assist in solving the island's serious unemployment problem."

He also mentioned the free zone for services, which provides an overseas base for businessmen. Mr De Senneville also cited the example of the Krugersdorf accounting firm, which plans to perform all its basic work, including balance sheets, in Mauritius in association with a local company and will employ 1,350 unemployed graduates.

Mr De Senneville also announced that a South African Trade Commissioner would soon be named for Mauritius, on the same bases as in Zimbabwe.

Also, the consul of the South African Republic, Johann Marx, is currently visiting Mauritius. Having arrived at the beginning of the week, he has come to settle certain consular and trade problems. Johann Marx was also in Mauritius 6 months ago, accompanied by Glen Babb, a high official in the Foreign Affairs Ministry, for the ceremony turning over four ambulances given by Pretoria to the Mauritian Government.

In regard to trade relations between the two countries, especially the possibility of Mauritius exporting textile and other manufactured products from the free zone to South Africa, Mr Marx expressed the view that the appointment of Jean-Michel de Senneville as Mauritian trade representative in Johannesburg will help a great deal in this respect. However, he believes that Mauritian products should be able to enter South Africa duty free in order for their prices to be competitive. Thus, he added, it would be desirable for Mauritius to enjoy "most favored nation" status, like some other African countries. Also, Johann Marx pointed out that there should be no illusions, given that most of the products manufactured in Mauritius are already manufactured in South Africa and that to assure a market in South Africa the Mauritian products will have to be of really top quality to be able to compete with those from other countries.

Referring to consular affairs, Johann Marx said that every year he issues about 3,000 visas to foreigners wanting to go to South Africa and that of this number more than two-thirds are Mauritians.

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CSO: 3419/143

MMM DELEGATION HOLDS SUCCESSFUL DISCUSSIONS IN CHINA

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 4 Nov 84 pp 1,8

[Text] The Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM) delegation now in China has had fruitful discussions with the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party and the PRC Government.

Yesterday afternoon, the delegation concluded a discussion with Hu Chi Li, permanent secretary of the Chinese CP Central Committee. Several members of the Secretariat were present. Part of the discussion was recorded and broadcast on Chinese television yesterday evening.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the delegation, led by Jean-Claude de L'Estrac, talked to Gong Dafee, former deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Gong Dafee, who is currently foreign affairs adviser, accompanied Chi Peng Fei during his visit to Mauritius.

On Friday, the Mauritian delegation had a six-and-a-half-hour meeting with Jang Guanghua, chief of the international liaison department of the CCP Central Committee. The discussion covered the relations between the two parties and the international situation. The MMM members were also received at a banquet in their honor by Li Yimang, chairman of the Chinese Association for Understanding Among Peoples, adviser to the PCC Central Committee, and member of its Central Commission.

Yesterday morning, the delegation was received at the Chinese Parliament, where it had discussions that were described as positive, fruitful and extended, and covered relations between the CCP and the MMM and the status of relations between the two countries.

In all, the delegation met with nine leaders of the CCP and the Government. The talks are continuing. Already, from the point of view of both sides, the mission is regarded to have been a success.

In addition to the leader of the delegation and his wife, the following also went to China: Alan Canoo, Cassam Uteem, Prem Koonjoo and Francois Fco Yoo. The delegation will leave Peking tomorrow morning for Shanghai.

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CSO: 3419/143



BELGIAN AMBASSADOR STRESSES INCREASING COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] On Tuesday in Maputo, the ambassador from the Kingdom of Belgium accredited to Mozambique, Jean Waltervliet, reaffirmed the fact that the cooperative relations between his country and ours underwent a significant impetus during President Samora Machel's visit to that country, and that methods for expanding them are currently being studied. He said that the signing of a maritime agreement is imminent and that Belgian technicians would soon be arriving in Beira for the Beira-Dondo railroad line project.

Ambassador Jean Waltervliet spoke on the occasion of the marking of another anniversary of Dynasty Day in Belgium, at a ceremony attended by members of the Mozambican Government and the diplomatic corps accredited to Maputo. The vice minister of health, Fernando Vaz, represented our country at the function.

The Belgian ambassador declared that the visit paid by the Mozambican head of state to that country at the end of last year gave an impetus to the cooperative relations between the two countries and that efforts are now being made to expand them.

He gave a reminder that Belgium is a West European country and a member of the European Economic Community, and will support Mozambique, which will most likely be a member of the Lome Convention, in the development programs. Jean Waltervliet made a point of stressing that the Belgian Government hails the initiatives undertaken by the Mozambican Government to create an atmosphere of peace and security in this part of Africa.

The ambassador remarked: "The Belgian people are familiar with war, and fear it as well, and this is why we express our pleasure at the Mozambican initiatives to establish peace and security in the region."

He also announced that a maritime agreement is about to be signed between Belgium and Mozambique, and that within a short time Belgian technicians would be arriving in the city of Beira for the Beira-Dondo railroad project. The Belgian ambassador recalled that, at the time of tropical depression "Domoina," which caused enormous damage to vast areas in the southern part of the country, the Belgian Government had made a donation of medicines and other items to aid the population hard hit by the disaster.

An agreement was recently signed to supply 2,500 tons of wheat to be used to assist the victims of the natural disasters, especially the population stricken by the drought; and, as the ambassador noted, other donations are due to arrive. Moreover, there is an interest in having Belgium participate more markedly in programs in the areas of agriculture, health, education, transportation and others.

At the ceremony the vice minister of health, Fernando Vaz, commented that the efforts of the Mozambican Government are currently being concentrated on the creation of an atmosphere of peace and security conducive to progress with the development programs.

The vice minister of health, Fernando Vaz, observed: "The cooperative relations between our two countries are now positive, primarily because President Samora Machel's visit to Belgium lent a fitting impetus to them. Hence, we need to make efforts to expand these relations increasingly, and to have them include other areas. Cooperation is achieved through several factors: willingness, dedication and imagination."

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CSO: 3442/79

SWISS MISSION TO ASSESS COOPERATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] A Swiss mission, headed by the director of the Southern and East Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Henri Philippe Cart, has been in Maputo during the past few days to make contacts with Mozambican authorities relating to the analysis of the present cooperative programs and the establishment of plans that will guide future relations. Next year, Switzerland may assist our country in training basic and medium-level technicians in the fields of hydraulics and sanitation. The possibility of Swiss participation in the rehabilitation of industrial units is being studied.

This mission, which also includes the Swiss coordinator of Mozambican projects assisted by that country, Armon Hartmann, has made contacts with the vice minister of foreign affairs, Jose Carlos Lobo, and the state secretary of international cooperation, Antonio Sumbana; as well as Almeida Matos, from the State Secretariat of Light and Food Industry, and several other Mozambican officials.

The Swiss mission analyzed with the Mozambican authorities the integrated projects involving bilateral cooperation in the areas of agriculture, health, water and light and food industry, among other programs.

Henri Philippe Cart declared that another topic in the contacts made with the Mozambican authorities was the establishment of plans that will guide the future cooperative relations between the two countries. He said that, next year, it is planned to begin a training program for basic and medium-level technicians in the fields of hydraulics and sanitation. The courses, with an initial duration of 2 years, will be held in the country.

The same source disclosed that Switzerland is carrying out a campaign to assist countries, particularly African ones, which are faced with serious situations caused by the drought; and, this year, a Swiss contribution amounting to 50 million meticals was made to assist the population severely stricken by natural disasters: drought and rain. The programs are directed by humanitarian and private organizations.

Henri Philippe Cart remarked: "The Swiss organization 'Helvetas' is aiding the country in the construction of housing for families that were stricken by

tropical depression 'Domoina,' which devastated vast areas in the southern part of Mozambique."

Mozambique and Switzerland recently signed two agreements for technical cooperation in the fields of health and reforestation. In the health area, the agreement was aimed at the medicine control laboratory, for which Switzerland has granted our country \$1 million; and, in the area of reforestation, the other agreement relates to the initiation of the third phase of the FO-9 Project on the Mueda plateau, in Cabo Delgado Province.

Switzerland is backing our country on the medicine analysis laboratory project, for a period extending from this year to 1986. The agreement completes the Swiss assistance to the Ministry of Health relating to equipment for the water and medicine control laboratory, as well as for the printing center and the blood bank, through the Swiss Red Cross.

The agreement, which is extremely significant, also includes the operation of three sections of the aforementioned laboratory: for analytical chemistry, pharmacology, toxicology and microbiology.

Meanwhile, the Swiss Government is reinforcing its aid to the rural development project which is under way on the Mueda plateau, with a sum of 3.4 million Swiss francs, up until 1986. This is the largest Swiss backing to Mozambique, and five technicians are working on the undertaking.

The rural development project (FO-9), which is now embarking on its third phase, is aimed at improving the living conditions for the rural population in the district of Mueda, by diversifying and raising agricultural production, as well as stabilizing the population density on the plateau, affording other opportunities in the lowland area.

Moreover, Henri Philippe Cart noted that the initiatives for peace and security in this part of Africa were very well received in his country, particularly because the Nkomati Accord represents a realistic position on the part of the Mozambican Government regarding the problems of southern Africa especially. He said: "The RPM showed a more realistic view concerning the problems of southern Africa."

It should be stressed that, during 1983, Switzerland granted Mozambique a sum of 4 million Swiss francs for the bilateral cooperation programs; and, this year, a total of 8 million Swiss francs. It is planned to provide over 10 million Swiss francs for 1985.

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CSO: 3442/79

RIGHT-WING DAILY COMMENTS ON FAILURE OF 'PRETORIA DECLARATION'

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] The illusions created by the "Pretoria Declaration" have not even lasted a month. Last Thursday, the delegation from Mozambican National Resistance [RENAMO] carried out what it had announced in due time: giving up the work of the Tripartite Commission so long as the Maputo government insisted upon treating the rebels as "armed bandits" and pretending not to understand that what is involved (or was) is not a surrender of the guerrillas, but rather a change in the FRELIMO regime by means of democratic processes, although acknowledging the presidency of Samora Machel until general elections are held.

If what was intended was to perpetuate the illusion of a prospect for peace in southern Africa until the end of the American election campaign (in other words, until now), not even that was achieved. Ultimately, the "Pretoria Declaration" ended up leading to the promotion of RENAMO, put on a par with FRELIMO both in Pretoria and in reports published by the major news media from New York to London or Rome. To top it off, several dozen journalists gathered for a press conference with the secretary general of the resistance, Evo Fernandes, authorized the day before by the vice prime minister of foreign affairs, Louis Nell, learned, with some astonishment, that it had been postponed by a subsequent order of the Pretoria government, in exchange for the suspension by the Maputo government of a program hostile to the "apartheid" regime. In our opinion, this was bad business: RENAMO withdrew, the illusions about the "Pretoria Declaration" vanished, and not even on this account will "apartheid" receive the applause of Mozambique or any other African country.

The fact (as stated in Pretoria by Jorge Correia, RENAMO's delegate to Europe, and as he reiterated upon his arrival in Lisbon) "is that the Tripartite Commission doesn't have a leg to stand on."

The 'Portuguese Component' and Other Falsehoods

At the very outset, the chances for success of the "Pretoria Declaration" were very slim: It was becoming clear, on the one hand, that the FRELIMO radical wing would not allow Samora Machel to hold a dialogue with RENAMO in terms of a discussion of the regime and, on the other, that the movement headed by Afonso Dlakama did not have any reason to give up the demands always made

concerning a democratization of Mozambique, nor to yield to a cease-fire equivalent to a surrender. But, in addition to undermining the chances for an agreement, the FRELIMO radicals and their cooperators outside of Mozambique (whether communists or 'useful idiots') set forth on a genuine battle of disinformation.

Thus, there appeared among other falsehoods, placing the blame on the "Portuguese component" of RENAMO, which is non-existent and which has never been mentioned, but the invention of which served optimally to cause the Maputo government to join in the same game as the Luanda government against the Lisbon government, as part of the scheme devised by Alvaro Cunhal's PC [Communist Party] and by the former members of the Council of the Revolution, aimed at worsening Portugal's internal crisis. FRELIMO's news media went so far as to accuse Portuguese leaders of maintaining "protective contacts" with RENAMO, and were about to cite telephone calls made from Lisbon to the secretary general, Evo Fernandes, which, according to one story, were from the vice prime minister, Mota Pinto, and, according to another, from Minister of State Almeida Santos. The denials from Lisbon in this regard were deliberately badly received in Maputo.

To be associated with the same line of disinformation is an article published by the South African newspaper, PRETORIA NEWS, supporting the proposition of a secret relationship between the Portuguese Government and RENAMO, which (it added) would be viewed with displeasure by the Republic of South Africa. And, with the rumor of the "Portuguese component" launched, the Maputo government rose up against it: Both the minister of economic affairs, former deserter Jacinto Veloso, and the minister of foreign affairs, the Marxist Joaquim Chissano, then accused the Lisbon chief executive of complicity with the rebels. "Serious accusations," wrote O DIARIO, which did not succeed in hiding its gratification that the Communist Party set up in Portugal has been playing along with the "fraternal parties" in Mozambique and Angola.

The invention of the "Portuguese component" is also aimed at giving the impression that there are disagreements among the members of the rebel movement. However, another maneuver has been kept up by FRELIMO: that of blaming the guerrillas for the deaths of foreign cooperants, namely, the Portuguese, despite the denials from RENAMO which, in many instances, will have difficulty in proving that those were assassinations committed by the "Clean-Up Brigade" in the service of the government forces and specializing in this type of terrorism for psychological purposes.

#### Spectacular Attacks by RENAMO

Paradoxically, the weeks following the "Pretoria Declaration", when a relative letup in RENAMO's activities was expected, were marked by some of the most spectacular attacks ever launched by the guerrillas. For the first time, there was an announcement of the bombing by the rebels of a provincial capital, Quelimane; the same thing occurring in the port of Nacala, one of the most important in Mozambique. Adjoining Pemba (formerly Porto Amelia), also a provincial capital and also on the coast, military installations were targeted



by rebel artillery. In the areas of Manica and Sofala Provinces (where, according to the government propaganda, the situation is no longer under guerrilla control) there have been ambushes and attacks on military columns again, in addition to the seizure of Inhaminga. In two other provinces which FRELIMO claimed to have been "pacified" attacks were made on barracks on the outskirts of the towns of Maxixe and Vilanculos (in Inhambane Province), and on the Hate-Hate military base (in Gaza Province). Two towns very well known to those who live or have lived in Mozambique and in which FRELIMO has military bases, namely, Namarroi in Nampula Province, and Catur in Niassa Province, have shown up in the communiques from RENAMO as having been occupied by its guerrillas. Even more impressive is the news of the seizure and destruction of the town of Mueda, in the far northern section of the country, for many years a stronghold of the Portuguese Army's battle against FRELIMO.

In the areas adjoining the Mozambican capital, referencies to localities such as Chibuto, Mantongamane, Omaba and even Marracuene are nothing new; but prove that the encirclement by the resistance is tightening around Maputo. An attack on the town of Nammacha was news, on what we might call the "southern front."

We have highlighted here only the most outstanding features of the resistance communiques for this past October, omitting for lack of space a long series of battles, ambushes or attacks on FRELIMO columns and bases, a few everywhere, with a toll, according to the same source, of over 1,500 casualties suffered by the government forces. Fifty of those casualties reportedly consisted of foreign troops or military advisers. With regard to sabotage, however, we should not overlook the act which deprived Maputo of electric power for several days and the one which cut off the oil pipeline in the port of Beira, in the Doeroi area. Just as we should not forget that there is continued destruction of many electric power transmission line posts in Cahora Bassa. Although the Portuguese claims have been dealt with and the rates have doubled, with the promise that the posts would be rebuilt, Cahora Bassa is still a vise on our state treasury and RENAMO is still claiming that Cahora Bassa will not become operational again until agreement has been reached with it.

The communiques from the rebels could offer an expanded view of the defeat of the government forces. The fact is that the dimensions reached in October by the resistance's activities and the spectacular features that several of them assumed (such as the bombing of Quelimane or the seizure of Mueda) were greater than ever. It also appears that they will increase, because the latest communique from RENAMO announced that "Operation Thunder" has started, considered to be "a final offensive in which nearly all the 21,000 combatants of the guerrilla forces will be mobilized." Hence, we should not be surprised by RENAMO's conduct, in view of the mirages and accomplishments of the moribund "Pretoria Declaration."

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DISASTER AID, DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH JAPAN

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Programs to aid the population seriously stricken by the prolonged drought and activities to recover infrastructures and to exploit the country's economic potential will be endeavors that Japan intends to carry out in Mozambique. From Monday until Wednesday, delegations from the two countries held talks on matters relating to the natural disasters and the possibility of increasing the bilateral cooperation. The Mozambican side was headed by the state secretary of supply, Francisco Masquil, and the Japanese delegation was led by the general director of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs' Department for Africa and the Middle East, Wasuke Miyake.

In the assistance programs to minimize the effects of the serious drought, Japan will be able to aid Mozambique with food, medicines, agricultural production facilities and machinery and the construction of small dams. Other programs may be developed in the area of bilateral cooperation, particularly for the recovery of infrastructures and the exploitation of Mozambican potential, as in the case of mineral and fishing resources, agriculture and other areas.

The state secretary of supply, Francisco Masquil, announced that the visit by the Japanese delegation, which was timely and constructive, allowed for a more clearcut view of the possibilities of effective cooperation, with the discussion of topics which will guide the cooperative relations between the two countries. Japanese specialists may soon be traveling to Mozambique.

Francisco Masquil also announced that Japan is interested in collaborating with Mozambique on marketing programs and in sectors which contribute to the raising of production, the construction of small dams, fishing production and activities in the realm of information.

He noted that, in addition to the fact that the Japanese delegation was informed about the real Mozambican situation, which is often distorted in many countries, the delegations from the two countries discussed matters that will make it possible to develop methods for relations in the interests of both countries.

The Japanese delegation included seven representatives from Japanese public assistance agencies that are sponsoring the collection of donations to aid the victims of all types of natural disasters, and the visit to our country had the special mission of studying the local needs.

The state secretary of supply commented: "The meetings held with the Japanese delegation made it possible to define two areas that will guide our relations: integrated assistance to aid the drought victims, and bilateral cooperation programs. They were extremely important meetings for both delegations."

In an interview granted to NOTICIAS, Motohide Yoshikawa, a member of the Japanese delegation, disclosed that the year 1984 marks the relations between his country and ours.

He said that Japan would provide 8,300 tons of rice during January to aid the drought victims, and that, next year, his country would assist Mozambique in the water supply program for Tete Province, with initial financing amounting to \$2 million. A mission consisting of Japanese experts will visit our country to prepare the program.

Japan recently offered rice worth 570 million yen, and fertilizer worth a total of 400 million yen. As Motohide Yoshikawa announced, it is participating in economic programs, including the manufacture of fishnets in the capital; and it will work on the program to repair roads in Maputo Province.

He remarked: "In the programs to aid Mozambique, Japan will be able to work on the exploitation of mineral resources, the catching of fish and shellfish and the training of Mozambican personnel, by sending specialists. We gave the country assistance totaling \$500,000 at the time of tropical depression 'Domoina,' which seriously damaged some socioeconomic infrastructures."

Motohide Yoshikawa also commented on the Nkomati Accord, concluded between the governments of Mozambique and South Africa, observing that it would afford better security for doing better work and for enabling the country to develop rapidly.

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CSO: 3442/78

## SNASP AGENTS INVOLVED IN ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT REVEALED

Lisbon O DIABO in Portuguese 6 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Another attack upon the secretary general of the Mozambican National Resistance Movement [RENAMO], Evo Fernandes, has been planned by FRELIMO's "Politburo," through its secret services known by the initials SNASP [National People's Security Service], with several agents infiltrated into Portugal for this purpose. The disclosure of that plan was made to us by a spokesman for the resistance, Paulo Oliveira, who specifically mentioned the names of those SNASP agents: Jorge Barros, Ana Paula Alves, Jaime Saavedra, Antonio Martinho, Raquel Iglesias, Antonio Esteves (former administrator of the Bank of Mozambique), Cesar Rodrigues and Emir Vazirra, the latter being head of Mozambique's telecommunications department.

We might add that since July an individual named Sergio Kamali has been in Portugal, having arrived from Maputo, and his trail was lost a few weeks ago, after he had been discovered in Costa da Caparica. He is suspected of having assassinated a Mozambican refugee "condemned" by SNASP.

An important point in the statements made to us by Paulo Oliveira is the fact that the aforementioned SNASP agents came to our country with forged passports, issued by the Portuguese Embassy in Maputo. Ambassador Paulouro das Neves, whose political sympathies and background are well known, thus appears as a "cooperant" of the sinister FRELIMO secret police; a hypothesis that should be explained without delay by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

It may be recalled that the former RENAMO secretary general, Orlando Cristina, was assassinated in South Africa in April of last year by agents infiltrated by SNASP. Shortly thereafter, Evo Fernandes, still a resident of Cascais at the time, as RENAMO's delegate to Europe, escaped an attack which had the same origin. During the recent negotiations in Pretoria (our informant added), FRELIMO attempted to bribe Evo Fernandes, prompting him to agree to surrender. Both the head of RENAMO, Afonso Diakama, and his secretary general, maintained in Pretoria the intransigent position that led to the breaking off of the talks sponsored by South Africa. Since that time, Evo Fernandes has become an adversary to be brought down, for FRELIMO's "Politburo."

Evo Fernandes comes to Lisbon rather often, as he did 2 weeks ago, when he attended the birthday celebration for one of his children. His residence in Cascais is occupied by the family, and has already been cited more than once, including photographs, by the Portuguese Communist newspapers.

PEOPLE'S POLICE, LEGALITY DAY CELEBRATIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] It was a parade marked by joy, color and motion that was held last Saturday morning on the sports playing grounds in the city of Maputo, marking the celebration of PPM [Mozambican People's Police] and Legality Day.

Witnessing the ceremonies was the president of the republic, Marshal Samora Moise Machel, accompanied by several members of the FRELIMO Party's Politburo and of the government, namely, Joaquim Chissano, Armando Guebuza, Sebastiao Mabote, Jorge Rebelo and Interior Minister Oscar Monteiro.

Early in the morning, a large crowd hurried to the site so as not to miss any of the spectacle. A considerable contribution to the publicity for this event was made by the notices distributed along the main streets of the city, calling attention to PPM and Legality Day. Also, the practices held by various police forces on that site some time ago did not go unnoticed; and NOTICIAS itself recently published a photo of the mounted police horses circulating along one of the streets in Baixa, just returning from practice.

After the president of the republic had reviewed the forces on parade, there marched in front of the platform of honor various corps belonging to the Mozambican People's Police. Also participating in the festivities were several cultural groups from the PPM and the mass democratic organizations.

In the brief informal remarks with which he concluded the parade, Marshal Samora Machel once again underscored the importance of legality and of the PPM for guaranteeing the latter.

He observed: "Legality must be a reality; it must be a responsibility assumed by all of us. We must make liberty, independence and true democracy live. Our enemy is the robber, the assassin, the criminal, the unjust and the spiteful. We must exercise legality so that there will be calmness."

Continuing, and fittingly congratulating the PPM, the leader of the nation added: "The police have achieved great success in the city of Maputo, although the ones comprising them are young. There have been many heroic deeds, many fine incidents, although they may not have been publicized."

In conclusion, the president of the republic lauded the excellent organization of the parade which, in our view, is already evidence of the growing maturity of this organization, which confronted the task directly and prepared for it worthily.

The large audience which overcrowded the stands did not spare applause for the displays that followed. And although it is true that some of the drills were more to their liking, such as the traffic police motorcycles, wherein the acrobatics of the drivers caused the audience to go wild, nevertheless this did not prevent it from attentively watching the display put on by the famous Makayela Group of the TPU.

But there was a level of displays for all tastes. The police dogs, disclosing the perfect training that they have been given, put on a demonstration of how they obey their trainer without fail, and of how effective they are in stopping a thief or any other miscreant. And there were some who trembled upon seeing that man acting as a thief in the middle of the field, protected by special clothing, who was bitten by the large dog, making it impossible for him to escape. Or the display by these animals jumping through flaming hoops without showing the slightest fear. All of these were skills made possible only by the great patience of their trainers and by long training.

Among the younger attendees, faithful viewers of the "Kung Fu" films, joy arose when the members of the police especially trained in the martial arts and in self-defense techniques put on their display.

There were shouts of jubilation when those men, with only their bare hands, split bricks and thick pieces of wood as if they were fragile plates. We would swear that, today, some more unfortunate imitators are going around with their hands bandaged, because what at first glance seems simple sometimes turns out to be more complicated than is thought.

And then the horses, always noble in their bearing, also brought joy to those present. A company of reserve police, in turn, displayed its military tactics. Similarly spectacular was the performance given by the public rescue corps which, carried in a fire truck with the siren sounding, demonstrated how they quickly extend the hoses and put out a fire with foam, wearing asbestos suits which protect against fire and which give their wearers an extra-terrestrial appearance.

The second part of the parade, essentially devoted to cultural activity, had as participants the FPLM/FAM groups, Continuers of the Luis Cabral District, 7 April, OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women], Makwayela of the TPU, Malanga, Xipamanine and Cifel. But all the sympathy went to the children from the PPM kindergarten who, after having offered flowers to the president of the republic, performed some dances and recited poems.

2909

CSO: 3442/79



SIX PEASANT ASSOCIATIONS FUNCTIONING IN MAPUTO

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] There are six peasant associations currently operating in Salamanga, in Maputo. Among other assignments, they provide for the coordination and guidance of the family sector's activities in the area. The creation of these structures, which afford the producers in the sector the opportunity to indicate by themselves the solutions to the problems posed in the production process, is headed by the representative of the Cooperatives League of Italy, better known by the initials COOPTECNITAL, as our reporter learned from Bartolini Loreto, from that Italian organization.

The six structures are operating in former bloc 72 of the Salamanga Agricultural Enterprise, in the Matanato (2) and Macassane (3) areas, the total expanse of which exceeds 400 hectares, distributed equally among families, at the rate of 1 hectare per family.

Following tropical depression "Domoina," the agricultural agencies started studies to find proper methods for making use of fertile land previously belonging to the Salamanga State Agricultural Enterprise. Because of several problems, the land had not been used in its entirety.

After these studies, it was decided to create peasant associations, and the plans for implementing the measure were begun in March of this year.

Following several meetings with the peasants to explain the measure, the peasants themselves were given the task of creating their own structures, based on the land distribution.

As was explained to us by Bartolini Loreto, the measure was received with joy by the peasants, because they would benefit from fertile land; something that had not happened for years.

During the colonial era, it was the colonists who exploited the best land. After independence, it was the state enterprises that obtained the best land, often without the capacity for making full use of it.

## Land Recovery the First Action

One of the first actions taken after the division and turnover of the plots to the benefiting individuals was the recovery of the land, including the repair of the irrigation systems. Despite the fact that the distribution had been aimed at each family, the recovery work on the land was an endeavor in which everyone participated.

Both the creation of the associations and the phase following it (collective land recovery) ended the first step toward an organized agriculture. Also, it was with the existence of the associations that it became possible to render all the necessary support, as in the case of the supplies of seed and technical backup; and mutual support among the peasants was also made possible.

## Support Received by the Peasants

Once the basic conditions had been created to start production, the question of providing the peasants with means of production and technicians cropped up. Thus, 20 plows were acquired from Agro-Alfa, and subsequently sold to the families.

The Salamanga Agricultural Enterprise, in turn, put a worker at the peasants' disposal with the responsibility of coordinating all the assistance necessary for farming activity.

## There Is Already Production...

As a result of the work that was done, there is already production. According to our source, "nearly all the families have it, in the cooperative, and other types have it in their vegetables and other crops."

At the present time, a study is being made of the possibility of having the peasants combined in cooperatives produce corn and beans, for example, in the cooperatives, and other items on their private farms.

This means that while they produce corn and beans on their farms, for example, they will be able to produce rice in the cooperative. The subject of our interview said: "The goal is to diversify production."

2909

CSO: 3442/79



SECURITY SITUATION IN JANGAMO DISTRICT IMPROVES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Normal highway traffic was restored along with what had been one of the most dangerous sections of road in Mozambique, just south of the city of Inhambane.

Inhambane is located on a peninsula, and its only exit is the link with the national road which connects the northern and southern parts of the country. Every motorist who wants to reach Inhambane must leave the main road at the Lindela intersection and take the route to the peninsula.

Until April of this year, Lindela was the "crossroad of death." To the south, it was connected with Malaissa, where the bandits had a large encampment. They infested the area and the road was their main target. Persistent attacks on the road could have cut off the Inhambane peninsula from the rest of the country.

"Trucks carrying food were the number one target," as the Mozambique Information Agency (AIM) was told by the administrator of Jangamo District, Jose Jasse; but there were also attacks on the stores located along the road, communal villages in the area were destroyed and schools were attacked, with students abducted.

But now, as the AIM reporters were able to observe, the road is safe (although the people do not yet drive at night), commercial activity has been restored and three large communal villages, in Ravene, Malaissa and Mutumba, have been rebuilt. In Malaissa, which the bandits went so far as to consider "their" territory, there is now a barracks of the Armed Forces of Mozambique (FPLM), guaranteeing safety for the road.

After the signing of the Nkomati Accord on non-aggression between Mozambique and South Africa last March, the Mozambican forces in Jangamo launched an offensive which resulted in the destruction of the bandits' largest camps in Malaissa. This was a pre-condition for the reconstruction of the villages.

At present, according to Jose Jasse, the bandits have no fixed camps in Jangamo District; but this does not mean that they have left the district completely.

"Lately, they have been going about dispersed," commented the administrator. He added: "They are moving in small groups of from five to six bandits, primarily by night, attacking the local population and stealing food." This type of activity occurs along the road, usually along the coastline.

The village of Ravene was rebuilt in April and May, and now nearly 400 families (over 3,000 people) are living there. The president of the village, Jaime Blusa, a member of the FRELIMO Party's Central Committee, told AIM that the village had originally been built in 1980, but the residents were forced to flee in April 1982, when the bandits' attack on Ravene took place.

Blusa, personally, led the resistance against the bandits, but was captured and remained in a bandit camp for 6 days. After escaping from the camp, he took his family to Jangamo, where other villagers have taken refuge.

Ravene now has a health center and a consumer cooperative, and its elementary school is under reconstruction. An agricultural cooperative was organized, and now has 40 members. Because its activity started in April, the cooperative planted only 2.5 hectares this year, much of which was planted with vegetables. Next year, the cooperative members hope to cultivate a minimum of 20 hectares.

Some villagers are located in Ravene, having come from other localities in the district, where the conditions are not safe. Rosalia Arminda is one of these individuals. She is in Ravene, having arrived from Nhancoja, and she told AIM that, last April, her husband, a member of the Popular Militias, was captured by the bandits, tortured and assassinated. Her brother and father disappeared and she fears that they have also been murdered. The family's possessions were all stolen and she is alone now, with two small children.

She commented: "The villagers from Ravene have given me every kind of aid to help me reorganize my life here."

About 4 kilometers from the road there is the communal village of Malaissa. It is comprised of people who had lived in the locality of Bambela, destroyed by the bandits in June 1982. The new village was built in Malaissa after the barracks had been constructed and safety had been ensured. The work in the area began on 20 July of this year, and houses are still being put up. The village currently has nearly 2,000 residents. It is not so well developed as that in Ravene, and does not yet have an agricultural cooperative, a school or a health station; the villagers go to Ravene for medical treatment.

The village secretary, Carlos Cumbane, told AIM that the villagers now think that the security situation is under control.

He said: "The bandits are moving only by night"; adding: "We have never again seen anything of them since we have been here."

North of the Lindela intersection, on the road to Inhambane, there is the communal village of Mutamba. It dates back to 1983, and was also built by

people arriving from areas attacked by the armed bandits; the villagers are from the localities of Ligogo and Massavane.

The secretary of the FRELIMO Party cell in the village, Vasco Cuamba, told AIM of the need for the villagers "to learn to defend themselves on their own, to ensure that the bandits never enter." Courses in self-defense were given in Mutamba, and 14 members of the Popular Militias have already been trained. The village's total population amounts to about 1,500 inhabitants.

These three villages are the most visible signs of the changes taking place in Jangamo District during the past 6 months. Vehicles are now circulating freely, without fear of ambushes. Where there had previously been bandit camps, there are now peaceful peasants preparing their fields for seeding.

In the town of Jangamo, signs urging the bandits to surrender may be seen. Literate bandits and their collaborators, who enter the town and read the signs, undoubtedly take the message to those located in the jungle, encouraging them to surrender to the Mozambican authorities.

2909

CSO: 3442/79

CHIEF OF GANG TELLS REASONS FOR MURDERING PRIEST

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Antonio Mulapa, one of the ringleaders of the group of armed bandits that assassinated the Italian priest, Olivo Torboli, in Zambezia Province on 7 August of this year, disclosed that the motive for the crime was the theft of provisions and medicines that the priest usually carried.

Mulapa was captured by the Armed Forces of Mozambique at the end of September in the Munhamade section of the district of Lugela, after his group had attacked and looted a peasant village in the region.

Mulapa, speaking in Chuabo, told AIM [Mozambique Information Agency]: "We knew that the priest sometimes carried provisions, clothing and medicines with him to give to the Catholic believers. Since we were in a state of crisis, we decided to attack him, in order to be able to survive for a few days."

The group sent one of its informants to meet with the priest, in an attempt to find out when he would go to Lugela or Mocuba, carrying provisions, obtaining the information that he intended to travel to Mocuba on 5 August.

The bandits decided to prepare the ambush on a bend in the road a few meters from a bridge located about 100 kilometers from the town of Mocuba, under conditions that Mulapa considered "favorable for successfully attacking the car."

Mulapa went on to say: "We waited 2 whole days and he failed to show up; but on the morning of the third day our informant noticed the vehicle in the distance and came running to inform us. We prepared for the attack and, when the priest reached us at the exit of the curve, we hurled a bazooka which struck the vehicle and stopped it at the bridge. We went to the car and found the priest injured, as well as four sick people to whom he had given a ride. Since we found nothing of interest inside the vehicle, in order to avoid charges, we decided to kill all of its occupants right there."

Antonio Mulapa joined the ranks of the armed bandits in October 1982, because "they promised that I would be rich, and have a record-player, a bicycle and a motorcycle."

The looting and murders occurred in succession, but contrary to the predictions, "things were becoming complicated. The FRELIMO troops started pursuing us more often, and we were seeing our companions destroyed."

Shortly after the Nkomati Accord, when they were going about in small groups in order to survive better, "our chiefs began leaving, one by one, claiming that they were leaving for vacations in South Africa and that we should continue operating in small groups. Our mission until their return was to be stealing in order to survive; and at the same time they told us not to surrender, because we would be killed."

But, according to Mulapa, the chiefs never returned again, "if they ever will return some day," and finding food started to become increasingly difficult, "because the soldiers were ransacking everything within our reach."

"At a certain point we decided to carry out a suicide operation, because we had not eaten for 2 weeks; and we attacked a small settlement which we thought was isolated, without any defense. We stole the population's possessions and food, but an hour later we noticed the soldiers coming after us. They reached us at the end of a day and a half and, during the encirclement, they killed 15 of us and captured me."

2909

CSO: 3442/78

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND IN BEIRA GREEN ZONES

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] Nearly 150 hectares of fertile land are to be redistributed among the inhabitants of the Macurungo District by the Green Zones Office in the city of Beira. The first phase, including two blocs which totaled 56 hectares, was carried out last Sunday morning, and more than 200 families were covered therein, each given a quarter of a hectare.

According to Raimundo Cossa, director of the Green Zones Office in the city of Beira, who led the event, part of the land being redistributed already belonged to some residents of the area. But, for purposes of its total utilization, on the one hand, and the introduction of new working methods, such as drainage, on the other, there was a need to dispossess them of the land temporarily; something which evoked many rumors among the land owners.

Raimundo Cossa said: "The people who already owned farms on this land will have priority over the others"; but noted that those who do not comply, to the letter, with the new methods introduced there, one of which consists of maintaining the drainage system, or who fail to make complete use of the land placed at their disposal, will be immediately dispossessed.

He added: "Anyone who, for various reasons, cannot farm all the land assigned to him should give notice in advance."

Constant Work

The nearly 150 hectares of land being distributed in the Macurungo zone constitute an ambitious project being executed by the Green Zones Office of the city of Beira, in cooperation with the "IR-4" project.

According to one of the technicians working on this project, the undertaking to be carried out in 5 years includes nearly 2,000 hectares, all located in city boundary districts, namely, Macurungo, Munhava, Vaz and others, which already have a tradition of producing rice, the growing of which will be a compulsory priority. Cassava, sweet potatoes and other vegetables have also been preferred crops generally raised in the zones in question.



## Water: Achilles' Heel

Owing to the geographical features, water has been one of the major problems besetting agriculture in Beira. This is because, during the dry seasons, the generally clayey soil has suffered more severely from the lack of water, particularly during the past 3 years, when the lack of rainfall has been notorious.

On the other hand, when it rains too much, the water invades the crops, destroying them; all this without counting the tides which, during the month of February, become rather high, thereby causing an invasion of sea water into the farms, just as occurred during the 1983-84 agricultural season.

Also according to the director of the Green Zones Office in the city of Beira, the drainage system that is being gradually introduced will allow for greater control of the rainwater for irrigation.

In fact, according to another technician, small dams will be built along the ditches to store water.

2909

CSO: 3442/78

ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIR UNIT TO BE INSTALLED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 15 Nov 84 p 8

[Text] An important unit to repair electric motors will soon go into operation in Maputo. The unit, one of the largest on the African continent, is scheduled to start functioning at the end of December. In order to learn about the progress of the work to install the equipment in that enterprise, the minister of industry and power, Antonio Branco, accompanied by the Swedish ambassador, Bo Kalfors, visited that industrial complex last Monday afternoon.

Present during the visit was the delegation from the Swedish Agency for Industrial Development (SIDA), which is in the nation's capital; the general director of ELECTROMOC [Mozambican Electric Enterprise], Valeriano Pedro; and electronic engineer Armando Loja. Also present was the director of BEVI, a Swedish company associated with ELECTROMOC in the implementation of this project.

This is the first visit made by members of the government since the installation of the machinery started in that enterprise.

The development of ELECTROMOC is included in the industrial rehabilitation project sponsored by SIDA.

According to reports from Minister Antonio Branco, this is a basic project for all the factories in our country. In fact, when the enterprise begins operating, the country will stop sending abroad damaged industrial equipment, which will be repaired at ELECTROMOC. Up until the present, this has been done abroad, something which represents outlays of foreign exchange.

2909

CSO: 3442/78

## SOUTH AFRICANS TO ENGAGE IN AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Lisbon AFRICA JORNAL in Portuguese 14 Nov 84 p 24

[Text] South African farmers from the eastern section of Transvaal Province are negotiating with Mozambique on terms for leasing and cultivating irrigated land in the southern part of Mozambican territory.

Reports provided by the chief of the South African commercial mission in Maputo, Colin Paterson, indicate that Mozambique offered nearly 4,000 hectares of land in the vicinity of each of the two dams currently under construction in Maputo Province.

One of those dams, Pequenos Libombos, located on the border with Swaziland, will irrigate nearly 16,000 hectares, making them fit for agriculture. The other, Corumane, 10 kilometers from the South African border, will make 35,000 hectares arable.

Both dams are being built by consortiums of French, Portuguese and Italian companies. They are planned to go into full operation in 1986, although some of the land will start to be irrigated as early as next year.

The South African farmers from Transvaal (the province with the greatest agricultural output in the country) were contacted to lease some plots of land in the irrigated areas. According to Colin Paterson, they all disclosed "great interest" in the Mozambican proposal.

The Mozambican bids call for long-term leases, on the condition that the farmers make the investments and guarantee supplies of seed, fertilizer and fuel. Talks are under way between interested farmers and Mozambican officials.

During recent months, in several Mozambican provinces, native farmers received plots of irrigated land (ranging from some of small size, to be used for subsistence farming, to more extensive units). The latter have been assigned to the so-called "private farmers" who are owners of at least part of the equipment that they use for working the land and who hire labor.

At the same time, rumors that large expanses of land in Limpopo valley, west of the coastal town of Xai-Xai, would be allocated for large-scale exploitation by private companies have not yet been denied. The Limpopo valley, which is

very fertile, and was at one time the country's granary, is being exploited by a state enterprise that has shown meager results.

The development of agriculture in Mozambique (this is a conclusion that the authorities have reached) cannot be achieved merely at the cost of the limited resources and experience that the country has. It is intended to fill that gap with foreign farmers, who have capital and experience capable of ensuring a high degree of productivity from the land.

Agriculture in Mozambique need not be very intensive, and there are large expanses which are suitable and which need to be exploited; but, for this purpose, capital equipment from abroad is essential.

The authorities have required that all farmers considered to have irrigated land owned by the state sell part of their production on the local market. But they are also authorized to market the rest in South Africa, in exchange for rands.

The proportion of foreign exchange which the South African farmers will have to exchange and spend in the country is one of the topics of the talks with Mozambican officials from the Ministry of Agriculture. It is expected that an agreement will be reached as early as this month.

The fact that the land which Mozambique has offered is located virtually "at the door" of the South African border, with all the facilities for access to the market, has caused the Mozambican proposals to be considered very attractive to the Transvaal farmers.

Some of the South African farmers interested in the project suggested the use of the agricultural cooperatives method which they tested successfully in Transvaal. In addition to the agricultural utilization of the land, they are also considering the raising of livestock.

2909

CSO: 3442/71

# FOUR MORE PROVINCES TO ESTABLISH FOREST INDUSTRY COMPLEXES

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 22 Oct 84 pp 8-9

[Text] Four additional forest industry complexes, planned by the Mozambican government in 1981, are to be constructed in the country, besides that in Manica Province, where the first phase of the project has already been completed. The aforementioned establishments will be built in Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Sofala Provinces, areas considered to have the largest concentration of forests in the country (including Manica), at least from the standpoint of fast-growing exotic species. Initially, it was planned to put those complexes into operation by the second 5 years of this decade, but there is every indication that the deadline will be extended, in view of the socioeconomic problem that the country is experiencing and the defense and security problem.

The construction of the forest industry complexes in four provinces will be based on a series of phases to be made compatible with international bidding, financing, engineering and works projects, among other quite varied factors to be considered.

The overall activity program will be handled by the Ministry of Agriculture, an agency which has cooperation agreements with several countries, namely, Brazil, Finland, Switzerland and Sweden. Bulgaria, Romania, Algeria and Spain have also been considered for cooperation in this area, in addition to the collaboration that already exists on the part of the United Nations, through the FAO (world program for food and agriculture), as well as the support from the Scandinavian countries with the MONAP Program.

Based on inquiries made by DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE, the forest exploitation plan for the entire country came into existence at the time of the FRELIMO Party's Third Congress, which considered Mozambique to have a potential that would make it possible to exploit its forest resources three times more than it had been, particularly in the lumber production sector. On that occasion the conclusion was reached that the current use of the production (at least of native species) amounted to 25 percent, whereas in other countries from 80 to 90 percent of the yield from every log is used.

Hence, there is every indication that the example of IFLOMA [Manica Forest Industries] will serve as a model to start other forest projects. In fact,

the experience now gained will make it possible to study the lags in the projects approved in previous years, also including those non-forest projects which have absorbed "rivers" of investment.

For example, this holds true of the Bue-Maria project, the Munhava [illegible] project and the IR/3 Project in Buzi, among others which have brought meager results (or have even failed) in the provinces, for various reasons.

On the other hand the Manica 1 Project has managed to accrue positive economic results in such a short time, even with the difficulties that the country is undergoing, which have been worsened by the military situation.

The example of Manica 1 is, in our view, the result of good economic and financial management, thanks to a consistent and competent direction that IFLOMA has always had and, most of all, the intrepid morale and attitude of the workers.

#### A Strange Situation

One aspect was that, at the outset, there was a great influx of people who, whether with reason or not, felt attracted to IFLOMA. The greatest numbers arriving occurred in 1982; a situation which forced the management to adopt measures.

The intention of those applying to that enterprise was to find social welfare, because the works projects had been awarded to foreign firms that were considered enticing to the worker.

Now, the situation has changed, inasmuch as the IFLOMA Union Committee carried out an offensive which allowed for the correct utilization of skilled and unskilled labor. In the latter respect, the process caused the departure of some unproductive or underemployed individuals.

#### M'Sica Sawmill: the Most Modern in the Country

The head of IFLOMA's sawmills department told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE: "The M'Sica sawmill is the only one in the country that has a complete, modern technological line."

Zacarias Cuna Junior explained to us that, for the best output, the sawing of logs is done with stipulated diameters; and for this reason there is a grading and inspecting section, based upon the length of the logs, among other policies.

"From the standpoint of grading, our capacity is 2,000 logs per shift.

"The process begins when the lumber is mechanically carried to the barking section and from there to the sawing and aligning sections, until it reaches the grading bench. For this purpose we have alternate panel cutting and dividing saws."



## Telecommunications System Badly Needed at IFLOMA

The lack of a system for telecommunications between the offices, factory, saw-mill, residential district and moving vehicles is currently hampering the work at M'Sica.

The situation has occurred at a time when there has been damage inside the East German made equipment which, as DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned, was sold to Mozambique before the respective test had been made.

Result: After that new system was installed at M'Sica, the equipment operated only a month, while the workers were criticized for being irresponsible and incompetent in the operation.

According to the latest reports, IFLOMA will purchase different modern equipment in the future, but this time on the basis of a contract that will offer guarantees.

### We Are Proud of Being in the Enterprise Because We Watched Its Creation and Growth

"We are proud of working at IFLOMA, because we watched the enterprise being created and growing with us." This is the position upheld by Sergio Silva, secretary of the enterprise's Union Committee, in an interview with DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE.

Sergio Silva ably provided a retrospective view of the enterprise's 3 years of growth, regarding which he cited the "morale of the workers and their total satisfaction, except for a few isolated instances of discontent.

"But I noted one thing: the dissatisfaction appears to be based more on a subjective view and, when analyzed, it resembles the problems which Mozambican society is confronting.

"It's a fact: there are problems in all communities, some with immediate solutions and others without any; but what is important is to find alternate solutions."

According to Sergio Silva, it is expected that, within a short time, a program will be executed that will create centers of socio-professional interest.

"It is our intention to promote socio-professional gatherings and to organize programs for our workers' self-improvement.

"We have already succeeded in having our workers and their family members watch television (a Zimbabwe program), although it deals with the reality of a neighboring country. But it is good now for integrating our workers into the context of this part of southern Africa."

He concluded by saying: "In brief, the individuals in this enterprise understand each other very well, even though there are isolated focal points of intrigue, groupism and tribalism that will disappear in time."

## Minister of Agriculture Convinced by IFLOMA

DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE learned in M'Sica that our country's minister of agriculture, Joao Ferreira, has been quite convinced by the resolute level of growth that IFLOMA has achieved during the past few years.

Reports obtained on the premises note that Joao Ferreira praised the progress attained by that forest industrial complex, having recommended that the workers consolidate the steps that have been taken.

The agriculture minister's visit to Manica Province took place last September. During that trip, Joao Ferreira expressed an interest in lending IFLOMA more support, taking its specific features as a strategic enterprise into consideration.

The supply sector, currently provided with a codified system relating to the mechanisms for purchasing materials and contracts with native and foreign business firms, was also lauded.

Joao Ferreira made that observation when he visited the central supply warehouse, where he viewed the efficiency of the departments controlling the entry and exit of the materials.

2909

CSO: 3442/71

NETHERLANDS AID FOR BEIRA SANITATION SYSTEM

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Nov 84 p 3

[Text] The Government of the Netherlands has offered our country various equipment for the program to overhaul the sanitation system in the city of Beira. The equipment is valued at approximately 850,00 guilders, or about 11,500 contos.

The shipment consists of 12 automatic pumps and 11 sewage grinders, to be installed in pumping stations, 2 Peugeot 504 trucks, a holding tank and various material for the repair of damaged equipment.

According to a source linked to the Beira Water Company, the material will take care of the initial phase of the project to rehabilitate the sanitation system.

The first phase involves the repair of broken equipment at some pumping stations and the installation of new equipment.

The training of Mozambican manpower, particularly mechanics, is considered an essential condition for the success of the program.

"We must find people capable of insuring that the equipment received will be properly operated and maintained, to prevent it from wearing out prematurely." our source said.

This calls for the organization of courses, which should be complemented with on-the-job training of skilled workers during the execution of the overhaul of the local sanitation system.

Manuel Cambezo, president of the Executive Council of the city of Beira, recently visited the facilities of the Sanitation Department, the Beira Water Company and the pumping station in the zone of Matacuane.

The official learned about the efforts underway to insure the functioning of the pumping stations, most of which have been operating with great difficulty.

Installation of the new equipment is underway in Matacuane.

MOZAMBIQUE

DROUGHT-RESISTANT PAPAYA FROM CUBA

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 2 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] The Office of Green Zones in the city of Beira is introducing a new (hybrid) variety of papaya with seeds imported from the People's Republic of Cuba.

One of the agronomists attached to the House of Agriculture of the 18th District told DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE that the hybrid papayas differ from native varieties in that they are drought-resistant and guarantee a greater yield.

The new variety is the result of cross-breeding various plants which are low-growing and have a very short growing cycle, compared to plants grown in this country. In addition, these plants do not demand very much care.

Our source added that the hybrid papaya is already being sold in the city of Beira. Interested parties should go to the House of Agriculture on the 18th district, near the Manga correction center.

It is noted that this agricultural establishment is also selling litchi nuts. Harvesting has already begun on about 40 plants there.

Our informant told us that the fruit is being sold at that production unit, and negotiations are in progress with the Loja Inter-Franca to distribute it.

According to Manuel Cambezo, president of the Executive Council, who visited the unit yesterday, the sale of the fruit will be one way of bringing in foreign exchange for the Green Zones, to be used to purchase other materials from abroad.

The sales of fruit initiated this week have already brought in more than 24 contos.

The House of Agriculture in the 18th District was established during operation Production, making use of an abandoned farm, where unproductive members of the community were set to compulsory labor.

Currently, the farm is devoted primarily to breeding plants to expand fruit growing activities. It is producing seedlings for citrus fruits and litchi to supply to the people.

6362

CSO: 3442/70

ELECTRIC PUMPS INSURE WATER FOR NACALA-PORT

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 3 Nov 84 p 15

[Article by Jose Manuel]

[Text] As part of the project to improve the water supply for the Port and City of Nacala, two electric pumps were recently installed at the Muecula Dam, about 25 kilometers away. These pumps, which will increase the flow of water from 150 cubic meters to 450 cubic meters per hour, were acquired by the project for renovation of the Nacala-Cuamba rail line.

According to Engineer Rosario Mualeia, of the Brigade for Improvement Projects in the North, an agency of the National Directorate of Ports and Railways, the two electric pumps cost about 170,000 French francs. Installation began last July and, he added, should have been completed by the following month. However, problems related to the frequent power outages prevented the execution of the plan as previously outlined.

Speaking about the problems of supplying water to the city and port of Nacala, he said they were a "serious headache," because the Muecula Dam was initially designed for two electric pumps, one of which has been out of order for some time, so that the water supply to the city was cut in half, or 150 cubic meters per hour," he pointed out.

"In addition, in the last 10 years there has been a great increase in the number of consumers, relative to the period when the dam was built. The interruptions to the water supply to the city, in some cases because of the age of the equipment, has seriously hampered many undertakings in progress in this region of Nampula," our informant added.

Mualeia stressed, however, that the installation of the two electric pumps should improve the water supply to the population of Nacala and the Port and insure the completion of projects now in progress, notably the project to renovate the Nacala Cuamba rail line and the Emergency Protection Program for the city, which is threatened by erosion.

The engineer voiced his conviction that the problems with the water supply to this city in Nampula Province will be solved. He added that although the water

treatment plant, the conduits and the respective reservoirs have a limited capacity to handle the expected flow (450 cubic meters per hour), there will not be any problems.

As we said, the Muecula Dam now has two more electric pumps, which will help to minimize the problems with the water supply for the city of Nacala. Their installation was completed a short time ago.

Meanwhile, some projects involving the electric power supply for that important socioeconomic infrastructure remain to be executed.

6362

CS0: 3442/70



CHIBABAVA ADMINISTRATOR ON CASHEW MARKETING CAMPAIGN

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 30 Oct 84 p 3

[Report on interview with Roesai Sande, Chibabava district administrator, by Paulo Maduco, date and place not specified]

[Text] Members of the Party District Committee in Chibabava, Sofala Province, have been working for several days at the district seat and in Muxungue, where, together with the rank and file structures, they are arranging the material and moral support for the opening of the cashew nut marketing campaign.

Roesai Sande, first secretary of the party and administrator for the district, told this reporter recently that the preparations are well along for the campaign, which should begin next week. "I can say with great conviction that the campaign, which will begin very soon, is very well prepared and will be much better than the last three campaigns. Although it may be premature, we believe that Chibabava can meet its quotas," the district administrator said.

In illustration, our informant explained that the survey of the people's needs for essential products and other items that they deem important had been completed and that work is now proceeding on the rehabilitation of some infrastructures, such as warehouses and so on, to handle the cashew nuts.

"Casa Nova" Could Also Take Part

Another aspect noted by the first secretary of the party in Chibabava is the improvement of the political-military situation in the district, which improves the prospects for the coming cashew nut marketing campaign.

With these political-military victories, the cashew crop at "Casa Nova," a production zone in the locale of Muxungue, could be marketed this year, after an interruption of some years because of the activities of the armed bandits.

Our informant added that, in addition to "Casa Nova," many zones (which he did not specify) should make strides in the marketing of the cashew crop, thus contributing to the country's economic progress by bringing in more foreign exchange.

SOVIETS TO BUILD POLYTECHNICAL SCHOOL

Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 31 Oct 84 p 16

[Article by Madeira Sebastiao]

[Text] A polytechnical school will be established in Beira in the near future, for the training of Mozambican professionals. The Soviet Union will cooperate in this undertaking; technicians from that socialist country are expected to arrive here before the end of this year and, together with the local authorities, they will study the conditions for implementation of the project. Efim I. Titorenko, USSR consul general in Beira, made the announcement yesterday at a press conference marking the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, which is celebrated on 7 November.

At the press conference, the diplomat added that his country is involved in a project to produce 3 million tons of Moatize coal per year, which is six times the current production, as well as in the construction of two new mines and rehabilitation of the rail line which links that district of Tete Province to the city of Beira.

The Soviet consular representative in Beira also reported that technicians from his country are expected to arrive in Beira this December, to begin to install the first production line for the manufacture of hoes, which should go into operation in May or June 1985.

All the equipment needed for the manufacture of these farm implements is already in that city; 4 years ago the Soviet Union granted 6 million rubles, the equivalent of \$7 million.

Speaking about the Great Revolution, Efim Titorenko stressed that it constituted the most important event of the 20th century, not only for the Soviet people but for all mankind, since it opened a new era in history and contributed to the development of the national liberation movements.

The Soviet diplomat in Beira also lauded the cooperation in several areas, including economic and technical-scientific cooperation, between his country and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Among other events in celebration of the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the Soviet Consulate in the city of Beira plans to show films from now until 7 November.

## MOZAMBIQUE

TWO FISHING BOATS FROM GDR--EMOPESCA [Mozambican State Fishing Company] has two more fishing vessels. Acquired from the GDR, the boats are the first to be delivered in implementation of a fishing sector accord between our two countries. According to Oscar Cuna, EMOPESCA director in Beira, the ships will be used in an experimental fishing project, to last 2 years, during which the Mozambicans will gradually learn to operate the ships. According to the official, with the arrival of these new vessels, the company will have 12 ships--10 shrimp boats and 2 fishing boats, which should provide a greater and more diversified supply of fish for Sofala Province, particularly the province capital. Cuna reported that, in February or March 1985, four more ships should arrive in Beira from that socialist European country. He added that by the second half of next year EMOPESCA will have 13 ships, when repairs are completed on a ship which has been out of operation for 6 years. The new ships, which can hold 24 tons of fresh fish packed in ice, have a computer for satellite transmissions. Next Thursday they will set out on a 3- or 4-day fishing run. The ships arrived last Saturday, and there was an official ceremony yesterday to mark the event, attended by Gama Afonso, provincial director of industry and energy in Sofala, the GDR consul in Beira and the GDR representative for the fishing project, as well as Oscar Cuna, EMOPESCA director in Beira, and other officials. [Text] [Beira DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE in Portuguese 23 Oct 84 p 15] 6362

CSO: 3442/70

COMMUNIST SUPPORT STUDENT PROTEST AGAINST GRANT REDUCTION

Terms of Proposed Reduction

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Oct 84 p 9

[Article by Hubert Bruyere: "Violent Demonstrations In Protest Against Reductions In Scholarship Money"]

[Text] On Reunion Island violent incidents that took place during the evening hours of Tuesday 23 October have demonstrated the opposition of secondary school students to the police forces. Among the wounded were 32 police officers; two cars were torched and about ten persons questioned and kept under surveillance. The Organizational Committee for the Rallying of Youth (CORJ), with ties to the communist party, has as its goal to protest the new system of allocating scholarship grants.

Saint-Denis-de-la-Reunion--Grumbles of discontent by secondary school students were sparked off by the application of the same distribution criteria on the island as are in effect on the mainland. Until the beginning of the current school year, Reunion had been able to profit from a system that was advantageous to most families. Regulations dating from years back had provided that in the granting of scholarships, a corrective coefficient would be applied to the family income, analogous to the coefficient used at that time to increase civil servants' salaries. Although this coefficient has been decreasing ever since its inauguration, the one applied to the scholarship grants was maintained at its original level.

In addition, the principle of coefficients continued to be applied after 1 January 1975, whereas the introduction of the mainland franc at that time ought to have argued for its elimination, as was observed by the National Council in a decree dated 1 February 1981. Finally, the scholarship holders of Reunion have the advantage of double the number of scholarships awarded in mainland France.

The Court of Review, which describes the situation in its last report, stresses the fact that the system in force for the allocation of scholarship grants is completely devoid of juridical foundation. That is why it was decided to apply the metropolitan system of scholarship allocation to Reunion.

The immediate result of this decision was that the departmental commission, which examines the dossiers of applicants, rejected more than 2 000 requests last June. Only days away from the tallying of votes in the European elections, the affair caused a great furor. The CORJ, with ties to the PCR [Communist Party of Reunion], called upon the secondary school students to mobilize their forces.

A week ago, regional representatives of all political tendencies requested that the application of the new system not entail any supplementary meal costs for the families. It was with that request in mind that on Tuesday 23 October the secretary of state for the DOM-TOM [Overseas Departments and Territories] announced the release of a credit of 12 million francs, to guarantee free boarder and day-boarder status to the scholarship students.

### Student Gumption Gets Results

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Following is the integral text of the declaration made yesterday by Elie Hoarau on RFO [expansion unknown] Radio-Television, in the name of the central committee of the PCR:

"The announcement made yesterday by the prime minister, to the effect that the parents of scholarship students who are boarders or day-boarders will not be required to pay a cafeteria supplement, unquestionably constitutes a very, very great success in the struggle being waged by the students and their parents.

"If such a declaration had been made with the same clarity before classes resumed, it would have enabled us to avoid what has happened in recent days. We regret that the government waited so long before clarifying matters, and that it allowed families to remain for these long months in a spirit of uncertainty, followed by anxieties stemming from all kinds of contradictory declarations.

"As for the thousands of students who manifested in all the cities of the island, I should like to assure them that they have undergone a magnificent experience. If they had not bestirred themselves--let us be frank about it--they would have gained nothing but kindly words.

"As for the PCR, it is proud to have been at their side--not at their head, but at their side--from the very beginning, to alert public opinion, explain the situation and support their struggle.

"For these reasons, the PCR is also proud of having been the object of attacks from all sides by others who did practically nothing before and during the struggle.

"This first great success--which means that this year the system will not be altered from last year-- must not hide the fact that the problem of the scholarship grants is far from settled yet. We take pride in the fact that the prime minister has announced a broad-based agreement for the system to be im-



plemented next year, with the goal, in our view, of turning the entire sum of grant money over to the families, to provide for tuition and to guarantee that the cafeterias, already supported by the obligatory contribution made to FASO [expansion unknown] by the families, remain free, as in the case of the elementary schools.

"So, if we are satisfied with this first step that has been taken, we must ratify our success by providing measures for the future, as I have said: The entire sum of scholarship money to the families and the availability of free cafeterias.

"Financially speaking, this arrangement is possible, for example, through the extension of the categories of taxpayers who contribute to FASO or through the application of a part of the family tax money.

"It is up to the parents, the students and the numerous professors who are basically supportive of the students' claims, to act with responsibility and determination to obtain satisfaction. In this struggle, they can count on the PCR.

"Finally, I shall conclude by asking that violence and police repression cease, and that the young people of the Port who have been imprisoned be released as soon as possible."

#### Communist Support, Police Brutality

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 27-28 Oct 84 p 3

[Article by JM: "The Four Lessons of a Struggle"]

[Text] In the past two weeks, thousands of secondary school students from our island have lived through a sum total of experiences from which they will certainly draw profit in the future. They have come to realize, first of all, that struggle alone was rewarded. The rightist politicians, however, and the socialists had dissuaded them from taking action.

The former spoke everywhere they could of a so-called manipulation, and of political recovery. The president of the RPR [expansion unknown], Marc Gerard, did not hesitate to threaten the young people with physical force. In fact, he appealed against self-defense. And in addition, his friends from Saint-Leu moved into action by mounting a commando operation against the secondary students engaged in the struggle.

#### A First Victory

On another take, the socialists were exhorting the young people to go back to classes. "If it isn't broken, don't fix it," declared Representative Bertile in Gillot. But words not sufficing to conquer the determination of the students, certain socialist leaders like Jacky Benard in the Port exercised pressure on their students, to convince them to abandon the streets.



For these leaders of the local federation of the PS [Socialist Party], politics is limited to discreet conversations in ministerial suites, with highly-placed government officials. These intimate conversations, according to them, are the only way to settle problems. The secondary school students did not adopt this erroneous conception of political action. They mobilized their forces with the support of the CORJ and such democratic organizations as the communist party in particular.

After numerous parades and manifestations, the signing of petitions and various other measures, they obtained a first victory.

The government suddenly found the credits necessary for maintaining the status quo, credits that it had been vaguely promising for several months, while carrying out a completely contradictory course of action.

This first victory does not mean that the struggle is over. As Paul Vergas reminded us on television Thursday evening, in fact, "The problem of the grant money must be settled on the basis of the watchwords of the young people." The government has made commitments in this direction. It must now give proof of its vigilance.

#### Police Provocation

The secondary school students also learned that the forces of repression will stop at nothing in the domain of provocation. The events in the Port will remain engraved in the memories of all concerned. Although everything is now calm in front of the Oasis Secondary School, last Tuesday, 23 October, the CRS [State Mobile Police] and the police were bludgeoning adolescents there, throwing tear gas bombs, pushing the demonstrators back to the confines of a populous neighborhood, causing pressure to mount by means of successive charges followed by sudden disorderly retreats.

They then returned a short time afterward, on the pretext of deprecations being committed inside the Oasis Secondary School. And there the forces of repression beleaguered a densely populated area, clubbing the people savagely and proceeding to make arbitrary arrests. That is how the CRS and the police behave in our country. The young will not forget it.

The young people of Reunion also know from now on that serious problems of justice remain unsolved in Reunion. Consider these young people struggling to obtain their just due, the right to a hot and substantial meal at noon in the cafeteria. They protest and the CRS arrests them, brings them to the police station, where they are kept under surveillance. There one dare not imagine what goes on, and on television, the police commissioner calls the people a "bunch of riff-raff."

Hauled before the courts, the young are given heavy prison sentences. One of them has already been severely sentenced. Thus in this country, with its socialist government, young people and adults whose only crime has been to demand a little more justice are thrown into jail. The lesson will not be forgotten.

## "We Are Glad that the Communists Have Supported Us"

During these days of struggle, the secondary school students were able to recognize those who opposed their movement, those who supported them with lip service in public addresses, but who in fact sought to lead their movement astray, and finally those who were always at their side. The media will not escape the judgment of the secondary school students, either. They know from now on that they can count neither on the "JIR" [expansion unknown] nor on the QUOTIDIEN nor on RFO to help them in their struggle. These newspapers, with the complicity of television and radio, tried to discredit them by spotlighting certain depredations and by accusing them of manipulation.

These secondary school students also know on what political party they can rely. Certainly not on the rightists nor on the socialists. We have seen why. But on the communists and the militants from the democratic organizations, which will always be on their side. These young people, who represent our future, will not forget this lesson of loyalty. "We are glad that the communists have supported us. we are not sectarian," said one young female student from Saint-Benoit in the QUOTIDIEN.

The PCR is with the young. The young are with the PCR. A great lesson.

### CORJ Censure Statement

Saint-Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 29 Oct 84 p 2

[Article by Yvon Virapin and Ary Yee Chong Tchi Kan: "CORJ Draws Lessons from the Secondary School Students' Movement"]

[Text] A group of about thirty CORJ officials from different regions of the island met yesterday morning in the Port. The goal of this meeting: to draw the first lessons from the powerful secondary-school movement which broke out all over the country in recent weeks concerning the question of scholarship money.

Bearing in mind the initial success achieved this year, and considering the fact that the problem in its entirety still remains to be solved, the CORJ has declared itself ready for the cooperative effort announced by the government.

In other matters, the CORJ requests the immediate release of the five Port citizens who have been unjustly imprisoned.

Finally, it demands the resignation from the department of the police commissioner, who should feel embarrassed to live in the same country as the Reunion "riff-raff," as he referred to them. We publish below the communique adopted by the CORJ at the conclusion of its meeting:

"The Organizational Committee for the Rallying of Youth, meeting this day in general assembly in the Port,

"after reflecting upon the recent events which have made news in Reunion,

"regrets that the government did not deem it worthwhile to cooperate with the parties concerned right from the beginning, as we had wished;

"denounces the ambiguous language of certain education department officials, who are themselves responsible for preparing the future of Reunion's youth;

"declares itself satisfied with the decision made by the government for the 1984-1985 school year, but feels that the scholarship grant problem is not solved simply with the announcement of that decision.

"In consequence, the CORJ is ready to foster all efforts at cooperation between the parties concerned.

"Concerning the events in the Port, after collecting and analyzing the information available, CORJ remains convinced that there was police provocation.

"Consequently CORJ condemns it and demands the immediate release of those who have been imprisoned.

"On the other hand, after the racist slurs made on television before all the citizens of Reunion by the police commissioner, Mr Cohet, who called them a 'bunch of riff-raff,' the CORJ declares that such words are unworthy of a highly placed civil servant.

"CORJ demands purely and simply the resignation and departure of Mr Cohet."

#### Media Ignore CORJ Censure

Saint-Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 29 Oct 84 p 2

[Text] Yesterday evening the CORJ communique was censored on RFO. The news quoted very short extracts from it: at 1900 hours, there was no mention "of the racist slurs made on television" and at 1945 hours, RFO managed not to air the request of the CORJ which "purely and simply demands the resignation of Mr Cohet."

8117

CSO: 3419/136

CLOSER ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA ADVOCATED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Nov 84 p 21

[Text] Johannesburg -- Proposals which can lead to an exciting new period in economic collaboration in southern Africa were made during a high level conference in Johannesburg. The conference was arranged by the South African Foreign Trade Organization (SAFTO) and the University of South Africa's School for Industrial Leadership.

It was attended by experts from all of southern Africa and by international bankers. Its theme was trade and investments in southern Africa.

One of the most interesting proposals was made by Mr Wim Holtes, the executive chief of SAFTO. He thinks that there is plenty of room in southern Africa for cooperating in the simplification of procedures and he proposed that an effort be made in establishing an informal structure in the private sector in the form of a business club.

Corporations

Large corporations in the area could meet in this sort of club for the purpose of trying to expand interregional trade and investments in the area. SAFTO has already made a start in this with its own Africa Business Development Group which lends itself for cooperating with similar groups in other countries.

Professor D.C. Midley, previously connected with the Witwatersrand University, proposed taking another look at the water supply plans. He said that a water supply commission, similar to EVKOM [Electricity Supply Commission] should be given strong consideration.

He has been opposed to the government's policy of cutting back money allotments in times of financial constraints in the economy. Moreover, because the government bears sole responsibility for providing long term water sources this has had the effect of cutting back on water projects. The result of this has not been felt until years later.

With respect to providing electricity Mr Len te Groen, one of the head executives of EVKOM, said that South Africa has the infrastructure

capable of providing electricity to neighboring countries. However, the question is to know to what extent are these countries willing to be dependent on imported electricity.

He feels that if the countries of southern Africa want to determine their electricity requirements realistically and utilize their resources to the maximum they will have to get together and work out a general realistic policy on supplying electricity to the area.

Dr Lawrence McCrystal, a well known economist from Natal, expanded a little more on this theme by saying that a broadened subcontinental power and water network is not at all impossible for South Africa. The basic scheme is already there. Water for the Witwatersrand from the Zambezi River is not as far-fetched as it sounds.

As far as financing is concerned Dr Chirs Stals, the senior vice president of the South African Reserve Bank, made it clearly apparent that South Africa is only too glad to help wherever it can.

7964

CSO: 3401/40

TREURNICHT'S AMBIGUITY ON COVENTRY AFFAIR CRITICIZED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Nov 84 p 14

[Editorial: "Evasiveness"]

[Text] Yesterday Dr Andries Treurnicht paid us the doubtful compliment of having performed an astonishing volte-face in the Coventry affair, a stunt which in our opinion must have been difficult for him to do. Now he has issued a press statement which only serves to reveal just another caper in his customary style.

One can understand why he has done this. It must be extremely painful and humiliating for him to dance repeatedly to the tune of Mr Jaap Marais who is still his sworn political enemy even though the two leaders' parties had formed an alliance on the occasion of the by-elections. Moreover, he cannot be eager to ask South Africa to excuse him for the manner in which he has smeared the country on this matter, vis-a-vis an inimical outside world.

Nowhere in his statement does Dr Treurnicht present the denial that he was quoted erroneously and therefore one may still come to the conclusion that he now thinks that the four accused persons in this case must not be sent back.

However, because of the fact that he is not saying a word about this and he is again blaming the government for everything in connection with the Coventry affairs, one can also interpret this the other way around, namely, that he is sticking to his former point of view.

This resembles the well-known tactic of a doublefaced politician who has more than one place to hide. On the one hand he is trying to go along with the Reconstituted National Party and with many people in his own party who think that the government's refusal to send the four persons back to Coventry for trial was correct under international law, and on the other hand, he still wants to go along with those people who say that South Africa ought not to have broken its word.

With his volte-face and subsequent "explanatory" statement, Dr Treurnicht has managed to render his viewpoint so muddled that nobody can say with certainty where he stands. So much dust has been raised that almost any interpretation is possible.



The gist of the matter, which he is ducking, is whether he supports the government, which, as a retaliatory measure against Britain, has refused to let the four accused persons go back. Dr Treurnicht owes the voters a straightforward and unequivocal answer.

7964

CSO: 3401/40

FAR RIGHT'S EMBARRASSMENT OVER COVENTRY EXTRADITIONS

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Oct 84 p 16

[Editorial: "A Far-Right Embarrassment"]

[Text] The sharp difference of opinion between the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party about the decision of the government not to send the four South Africans [alleged terrorists who took refuge in the British Consulate in Durban] to Coventry for trial, has become a tremendous embarrassment to the two far-right parties which had decided to form an alliance with a view to the interim elections.

Nevertheless, the embarrassment of the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party] can not be anywhere near as great as that of the KP [Conservative Party]. Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers are now singing the same tune as Dr F. van Zyl Slabbert and other leftists who also sharply criticize the action of the government. On the other hand, Mr Jaap Marais insists that the government had strong international legal grounds for its action and that it was probably the most appropriate one.

Many people wonder how Dr Treurnicht could have ridden that losing horse. There are probably some KP members who think that the lead of the HNP should also be followed in that case. Although the policy of the KP is more and more frequently determined by the thinking of Mr Jaap Marais, it will be extremely difficult for the KP to turn around now without making a complete fool of itself. Even for Dr Treurnicht, a master in the art of political somersaults, that trick is probably too difficult.

A more subdued tone could already be noted, however, at the meeting addressed by Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg the night before last in Primrose. In answer to a question, he said that the KP also feels sympathy for the families of the four South Africans. Moreover, his criticism of the government's retaliatory step was considerably toned down from that voiced recently by other KP leaders.

Therefore it won't be surprising if the KP tries to evade that subject in the election campaign. Just as in the case of the unrealistic plans of the far-rightists for Coloreds and Indians, voters should not grant them peace or clemency in this matter.

TREURNICHT'S PREVARICATION ON COVENTRY AFFAIR CONTINUES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Nov 84 p 2

[Article by J. Crowther and H. Coetzee: "KP Egg Dance Over Coventry Continues"]

[Text] The beating about the bush on the part of Conservative Party (KP) Leader Andries Treurnicht continues on with respect to the Coventry Four. Yesterday he again refused to openly take a stand on whether the four South Africans must be sent back to Britain to stand trial there.

Yesterday DIE BURGER asked Dr Treurnicht directly to state what his point of view and that of the KP are on this matter in connection with the various turns taken by the KP leader in public, the statement he made the day before yesterday and the attempt made the evening before last at Piketberg by Mr Daan van der Merwe, the KP's MP for Rissik, to cast reflections on DIE BURGER's credibility.

At a meeting in the by-elections there Mr Vand der Merwe said that he thinks that DIE BURGER's interpretation of Dr Treurnicht's volte-face about the KP's point of view in the course of a meeting in George is "incredible."

Originally, the KP was sharply opposed to the government's decision not to send the four men back to England. Earlier this week, at a meeting during the by-election in George, Dr Treurnicht said that it is now "justifiable to have second thoughts" on this matter.

Yesterday DIE BURGER asked Dr Treurnicht to state what exactly the KP's viewpoint is on the Coventry-four. Must they be sent back or not?

Dr Treurnicht's reply was: "I spoke my last word on this matter in yesterday's (Thursday) statement. You just go study my statement."

Dr Treurnicht was told that it is impossible to make out exactly what the viewpoint of the KP is from that statement.

He replied saying: "If you cannot make it out then you are rather close-minded. You are ridiculous with your caricatures and you are making yourselves and Jaap Marais ridiculous with those things."

## Mistakes

Dr Treurnicht was asked what he meant exactly in his speech in George when he stated that it is justifiable to have a second viewpoint.

To this the KP leader replied that his second viewpoint "has to do with the situation of the four persons." He sympathizes with them because they have become the victims of government instructions and government mistakes.

When asked whether his point of view is still that the government should not have broken its promise, he answered: "The government should have desisted from making any promises."

The statement made the day before yesterday in which Dr Treurnicht "spelled out" the KP's viewpoint on whether or not to send back the Coventry Four reads:

"In connection with the continued National Party and press politicizing about the four South Africans who are supposed to appear in a British court the KP says that, as any normal persons would do, it has full understanding and sympathy for these men and their families, because they have become victims of government instructions and mistakes."

"The government's actions reveal once again its lack of credibility. Its formal promise to the British court that it would return the four persons was made independently of the consulate debacle in Durban."

"The fact is that if the promise was sincere then it has betrayed its own four people and left them in the lurch. If it does not intend to keep the promise then it has purposely deceived the court and the British government. The question now is: What is the government's word worth if it breaks it and holds the court in contempt?"

"What guarantees can it give that it will respect our own courts?"

At the meeting in George Dr Treurnicht said that the KP's assumption of the point of view that the four South Africans must be sent back to Coventry to be tried had been made with reference to Mr Pik Botha's "rummaging between Durban and Coventry."

He had based his comment on the promise made to the British court by the government that the four persons would be returned.

## Treatment

If the consulate drama in Durban had not taken place then the government would have had to send back the four persons. The government is now taking shelter behind the consulate drama in Durban in its refusal to send them back. Its stand on this has been: "Two wrongs don't make a right."

However, since then it has become aware of who the four persons are and of how they have been treated in Britain. Dr Treurnicht said: "In light of the new events and Britain's attitude I am willing to say that it is justifiable to have second thoughts with respect to the demand for sending back the four persons."

PRC-RSA TRADE CALLED FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF UN BOYCOTT

Paris LE MOIS EN AFRIQUE in French Jun-Jul 84 pp 70-75

[Article by Abdelkader Benabdallah]

[Text] Since July 1960, when the People's Republic of China stated that it had broken all of its links with South Africa, the PRC has continued to deny reports revealing its discreet but real contacts with that segregationist country. In the past that practice made it possible for Beijing to get off more or less scot-free by successfully questioning the compromising revelations made regarding this matter. However, the situation has changed. A book\* has recently been published containing figures, facts, and evidence from a wide variety of sources concerning relations between China and South Africa. Its author, a Moroccan writer and former instructor at the University of Quebec in Montreal, has presented the following summary of the book.

Despite the statement by Beijing in July 1960 announcing the breaking of all contacts with the country of apartheid, trade between the two countries has steadily increased and, over the past 2 years, has become a source of serious concern in Africa and in the Third World. Beijing is no longer content with providing its South African trading partner with products such as textiles, precious metals and minerals, petroleum, etc. Now it is helping South Africa to become autonomous in terms of nuclear weapons.

Growing Trade

According to statistics from the International Monetary Fund on world trade, Beijing sold Pretoria merchandise worth \$1.3 million in 1962 and \$2.5 million in 1963. In exchange it bought from this same country products valued at \$1.6 million in 1962 and \$6.6 million in 1963. Moreover, the South African media openly

\* Abdelkader Benabdallah, "Pour que cesse la collusion sino-sud-africaine," [Chinese-South African Collusion Should Cease], Editions Solidarite-Tiers Monde, Montreal, 1983 (Post Office Box 143, Cote-des-Neiges Branch, Montreal, Canada).

boasted about this trade. For example, Radio Johannesburg stated on 14 July 1963 that, "since the beginning of 1963 the People's Republic of China has tripled its trade with the South African Republic, although it supports the boycott and the sanctions that have been directed against our country."

Nevertheless, beginning in 1964, it appeared as if Pretoria had decided to follow the Chinese example and stop mentioning its transactions with China in its official statistics. The strong African reactions expressed at the time and the South African desire to avoid embarrassing its Chinese trading partner no doubt were motives in this program of discretion on the part of the South African Government. No doubt this explains why the South African minister of economy, when he was asked in Parliament in February 1964 about South African exports to the PRC, answered that he, "did not consider it in the national interest to make these figures public" and refused to state his reasons (CAPE TIMES, Capetown, 8 February 1964).

However, subsequently, although they came out in fragmentary form, reports continued to confirm the continuation and growth of such trade. In January 1973 we learned from such reports that the PRC participated in the Rand Easter Show, an annual fair in Johannesburg (Agence France Presse, 30 January 1973). In November 1977 it was even stated that the level of trade between the PRC on the one hand and South Africa and Rhodesia on the other hand had reached \$10 million. For its part the SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST, a South African magazine, recognized on 2 March 1979 that "South Africa is the second largest market for indirect Chinese exports" (with the merchandise transiting through Hong Kong or Macao) and stated further that "available statistics show that South Africa received Chinese 're-exports' valued at 4 million rands (1 rand = 1 U. S. dollar) in 1977 and 4.8 million rands in 1978." (These figures, we emphasize, only involve Chinese "re-exports.")

However, it was after 1980 that Sino-South African trade acquired new momentum. On 12 March 1981 Agence France Presse reported that, "according to official figures published in Hong Kong, where Chinese merchandise destined for Johannesburg is transshipped, during the first 11 months of 1980 this trade amounted to \$20 million." Nevertheless, the agency reported that, "as usual, the PRC has vigorously denied having any trade with South Africa, a country which it does not recognize." Nevertheless, the agency noted that "the Beijing Government has not specifically denied the existence of trade with private firms, trade which," the agency emphasized, "is experiencing regular growth, despite its non-official character." Shortly thereafter NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese daily newspaper, providing further details in the same sense, stated on 30 July 1981 that "Sino-South African trade has continued to grow, rising from a few million dollars some years ago to hundreds of millions of dollars now." This information was confirmed in March 1982 by the SUNDAY CHRONICLE, a Nigerian daily newspaper, which stated that, "during 1980 and 1981 Chinese trade with South Africa amounted to \$500 million."

However, Sino-South African trade for the last few years has been a source of serious concern by its very nature for more reasons than its volume.



## Dangerous Transactions

In addition to agricultural products, textiles, petroleum, and sophisticated technology for the mining and treatment of coal Sino-South African trade for some time has included nuclear fuel and armaments.

Chinese imports from South Africa have essentially been made up of agricultural products, precious metals and minerals, as well as advanced technology for the gasification of coal.

Regarding the imports of South African agricultural products by the PRC, the information available only covers the period from 1960 to 1963.

First of all official South African statistics indicate that Beijing purchased corn and wool from South Africa valued at \$15.75 million in 1962 and that this amount tripled in 1963. These figures were quoted by the SUNDAY TIMES of Johannesburg and by the NEW YORK TIMES, respectively, on 3 November 1963 and 14 January 1964.

Radio Prague reported on 14 August 1963 that "the Corn Control Board in South Africa has just announced that exports of corn to the People's Republic of China in the course of the first 3 months of 1963 were valued at 3.7 million rands, compared to less than 10,000 rands for the same period in 1962." Finally, according to THE TIMES OF INDIA of 16 December 1963, "the National Corporation for the Import and Export of Cereals, Oil, and Fats of the People's Republic of China (whose headquarters are in Beijing) is trading with South Africa through the Louis Dreyfus Company, a French-Israeli firm."

Regarding Chinese imports of South African precious metals and minerals, we only know that for many years Beijing has succeeded in obtaining access to diamonds, uranium ore, and other, valuable South African minerals (ASIE ET AFRIQUE AUJOURD'HUI, March 1982, pp 16-17).

Finally, the PRC also imports from South Africa sophisticated technology for the gasification of coal, as was confirmed on 8 January 1982 by the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of Hong Kong. And, according to the London magazine, AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, of 7 July 1982, "a South African delegation recently visited Beijing to arrange for the transfer of very sophisticated South African mining technology to increase the value of of Chinese minerals."

However, it was as a result of its exports to South Africa that Beijing became a source of growing concern to Africa. These exports consist of textiles, precious metals and minerals, petroleum, and also nuclear fuel and weapons.

Regarding textiles, the SOUTH AFRICAN DIGEST reported on 2 March 1979 that "the majority of Chinese exports to South Africa consisted of textiles (yarn, cloth, and clothing) with an overall value of 2.4 million rands" and that "one of the most important re-exports (from Hong Kong) consisted of white cotton cloth. The other export articles are porcelain ware (worth 270,000 rands) and silver articles (worth 340,000 rands)."

Regarding valuable minerals, according to AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL of 7 July 1982, Beijing has been selling tungsten to Pretoria, as well as wolfram, according to AFRIQUE-ASIE of 25 October 1982.

However, while supplying South Africa with petroleum, Beijing has shown even more clearly to what extent it has become tied to that country. In effect, taking into account the needs of the country of apartheid for petroleum since the embargo decreed against it by OPEC [Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries], the People's Republic of China has agreed to increase the volume of its petroleum exports to South Africa. The reported facts are overwhelming for Beijing in this regard: "In December 1980 the JOHANNESBURG STAR, referring to the official publication of the ANC (African National Congress), the South African liberation movement, announced the conclusion of a long term agreement for the supply of Chinese petroleum and other hydrocarbons to South Africa." (ASIE ET AFRIQUE AUJOURD'HUI, March-April 1982). This information was confirmed in September 1982 by James L. Malone, American assistant secretary of state for oceans and international environmental and scientific affairs, who stated on that occasion that "the People's Republic of China has used private intermediaries to undertake such transactions" (NEW YORK TIMES of 19 September 1982).

However, it was by its supply of enriched uranium to South Africa that the PRC was to surprise the international community the most.

The scandal was reported to world public opinion for the first time in July 1981 by the WASHINGTON POST. Referring to a confidential report from the CIA (Central Intelligence Agency) which it had obtained by means that were not made clear, this American newspaper reported on 23 July that there had been a sale of Chinese nuclear fuel to South Africa. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, the newspaper reported, was aware of this CIA report before his trip to the PRC and reportedly discussed it in the course of his conversations with the Chinese leaders.

The revelation of this astonishing affair reveals to what extent Beijing, as if stimulated by a basic kind of pro-American zeal, was prepared to rival even Washington in the sordid policy of support for the South African segregationist regime.

When they learned that China was beginning to be one of the suppliers of the country of apartheid with enriched uranium, the American leaders were unable to avoid displaying their anger. Nevertheless, whatever their immediate reaction, they were nonetheless very prudent, as their objective was only to encourage Beijing to withdraw from what they considered as their "private hunting ground," the South African market for enriched uranium.

However, the Chinese attitude did not change one iota, despite the American pressure: discussions in Beijing by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig in 1981 and campaigns carried out in the press to denounce Sino-South African nuclear collusion, as carried in the WASHINGTON POST of 23 July, 19 November 1981, and 12 July 1983 and in the NEW YORK TIMES of 19 November 1982.

During the summer of 1983 the situation seemed to have remained at the same point. The PRC refused to stop helping South Africa to acquire atomic independence. However, everything leads us to believe that the recent strengthening of Sino-South

African relations will lead the United States and China to divide the very lucrative South African market for enriched uranium.

Beijing has furnished many other items intended to strengthen South African military and police power. These include cloth for the clothing of the South African army and police and also handcuffs and locks for prison cell doors, according to ASIE ET AFRIQUE AUJOURD'HUI of March 1982, as well as armaments, according to NHAN DAN, the Vietnamese daily newspaper, of 30 July 1981.

Moreover, these transactions did not begin recently. They began during the 1970's when Bangkok served as a meeting place for representatives of the Chinese Ministry of National Defense and Denys Zeederberg, director of the South African company Armscor, the principal manufacturer of armaments in South Africa. This meeting made it possible to identify the "mutual interest" of China and South Africa in jointly purchasing from the Canadian-American company, Space Research Corporation, technology and equipment for the manufacture of a new system of long range artillery, developed by this company, as well as 155 mm howitzers, capable of firing nuclear shells. Later, reports began to spread about the visit of Sun Chivan, the Chinese military attache in Canada, and of Li Chunhung, his deputy, to a test site of the Space Research Company at Highwater (Quebec). The joint Sino-South African effort made it possible for the Space Research Company to ship secretly to Pretoria, via Antigua, several 155 mm artillery pieces as well as thousands of shells which South Africa acquired with the financial help of the PRC. It is also known that contacts took place at the United Nations between Chinese and South African representatives to negotiate on the prospects for cooperation between the two countries. According to AFRIQUE-ASIE of 25 October 1982, the Chinese representative reportedly declared on this subject that Beijing was disposed to broaden cooperation in both the military and other fields with Pretoria if South Africa undertook to modify its relations with Taiwan.

Petroleum, enriched uranium, munitions, etc.--Chinese exports to South Africa are far from being inoffensive in nature. While contributing to make the petroleum embargo adopted by the Arab-African bloc against the South African segregationist regime ineffective, the Beijing leaders have dangerously strengthened the repressive forces of South Africa, which has been outlawed by the international community. Even worse, they have contributed considerably to making the inhuman regime of apartheid "just another country" and so make it acceptable.

Some will say that this anti-African policy by Beijing fits in with Sino-American meetings. However, this explanation could not in any way justify having Africa bear the burden of such a rapprochement between Beijing and Washington.

Whatever the case, there is no longer any doubt that Sino-South African trade, in addition to constituting a flagrant violation of the boycott decreed by the United Nations against the South African segregationist regime, is beginning to assume dimensions which are too serious to fail to disturb Africa, the Third World, and anti-racist movements throughout the world. This criminal, Sino-South African collusion must stop.

BISHOP TUTU'S DEMANDS IGNORE MULTIPLE REALITIES

Pretoria DIE BEELD in Afrikaans 30 Oct 84 p 16

[Editorial: "Realities"]

[Text] A great deal has been said and written about the realities of South Africa, and ever since Bishop Tutu was raised to the ranks of Nobel Prize winners, he has had much to say about what he regards as a reality, namely, that Whites must turn the power over to the blacks, otherwise the alternatives could be horrible.

Actually he did not come out and say so in plain words, but most whites thought he was talking about unconditional surrender. Can they be blamed for not considering the bishop's "policy" as a peaceful process?

Another reality just recently spelled out by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi is that there now exist terrible conditions in other countries of Africa, that the situation in the republic is fundamentally different than the situation existing in certain neighboring countries, that the government is strong enough to defend White South Africa and that the claim that the ANC can bring about change is just a myth.

What is now to be done when "realities" differ so much? Is reconciliation possible? Evidently, as a practical politician, Chief Buthelezi has taken the pains of ascertaining the other side of this matter so that he can discuss this with insight. He knows that resolving problems in this country entails the scaling down of demands so that the survival of other groups will also be taken into consideration.

This is the perspective that Bishop Tutu lacks as he goes on chiding the government of South Africa for all that is evil during his stay in the United States. The black control which he advocates has its own potential evil and Africa is the restless witness to that.

Therefore, it does no good to have black/white theological thinking about South Africa; the thinking ought to be politically grey in the sense that conflicting worlds and aspirations must be reconciled. Chief Buthelezi shows that he has a realization of the manifold realities of South Africa and therefore of the true negotiation process.



TREURNICHT ANSWERS QUESTIONS FOR BEELD

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 13 Nov 84 p 13

[Article by Thinus Prinsloo: "CP Wants SA To Be Whiter, But Doesn't Know How"]

[Text] Dr A. P. Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP] says that a white majority in the Republic of South Africa is possible. However, he could not answer questions by BEELD on how he wishes to achieve this.

Dr Treurnicht says that details concerning this have not yet been worked out, and that there are several possibilities that must be looked into.

BEELD approached him in connection with his statements made at the recent CP congress in Kimberley about the East Rand, where the by-election in Primrose is being held.

Dr Treurnicht said that the East Rand is a white heartland and that it is a serious crime against white South Africa to allow our fatherland to be over-occupied by black peoples.

He said that if the CP comes to power, he will halt the development of two large (black) cities that are going to be built there.

Dr Treurnicht pointed out at the congress that the CP platform states that the party will at all times "promote" white majority settlement in the republic.

In the interview with BEELD, Dr Treurnicht went further and said that white majority settlement is "possible."

BEELD asked Dr Treurnicht how he intends to realize his aim of white majority settlement in the East Rand in light of the fact that as of 1980 there were already 1,085,500 blacks compared with 524,340 whites (this is in addition to the roughly 60,000 coloreds and Asians living in that area).

Dr Treurnicht said that the CP is against increasing urbanization in white areas. The CP views the area outside black states as white areas.

The problem is blacks living in white jurisdictions. If political integration is allowed, it is all over for the whites. The CP is working towards

majority status for whites in their own areas, but the final details have yet to be "spelled out."

BEELD asked Dr Treurnicht where and how he intends to move the 561.160 blacks in order to simply achieve equal numbers among whites and non-whites in the East Rand.

Dr Treurnicht said that there are several possibilities. Among the ideas being "tossed around," for example, is to attach a black area such as Soweto to a national state.

Dr Treurnicht says that the CP has supported the NP [National Party] in creating growth points which should serve as a drawing point out of white areas. "We think that this is a project that merits work."

To further questions about this, Dr Treurnicht said that he cannot say how much it will cost and where the people should be moved.

BEELD suggested to Dr Treurnicht that although he says that white majority settlement in white areas is possible, he does not say how his party will bring this about.

Dr Treurnicht said that there are several possibilities that must be looked into and that the CP will perform better research into this than what President P. W. Botha did about the costs of colored homelands. Dr Treurnicht said that in light of the fact that there are various possibilities, he cannot commit himself to any one right now.

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GOLD FIELDS ACQUIRE CONTROL OVER O'OKIEP COPPER COMPANY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Nov 84 p 17

[Text] Gold Fields, which is going to increase its investment in the ailing O'Okiep Copper Company of Namakwaland through a bond-issue of 22 million rand, has announced that, at the same time, it has taken over the management of O'Okiep.

According to an announcement by Gold Fields, it has been appointed as administrative and technical advisor of O'Okiep. The appointment is official as of October 1.

As of 15 November Mr J.F. Browning will be the new mine director. He is replacing Mr T.P. Philip who will be accepting a position at the Newmont Mining of America which is the other big shareholder in O'Okiep.

The bond-issue, which has already been approved by O'Okiep's directorate, must still get approval from the U.S. Exchange Committee. This is because O'Okiep is registered with the U.S. Exchange. Gold Fields interest in O'Okiep, which is not 25 percent, will be expanded after the bond-issue. As the minority shareholders receive their bonds Gold Fields' interest will expand to between 37.6 and 44.6 percent, and this will be greater than Newmont's present interest in the company.

The directorate will be reconstituted under the chairmanship of Mr Dru Gnodde of Gold Fields with three of the five directorate members being appointed by Gold Fields and the rest by Newmont.

O'Okiep has a workforce of 2,000 and produces about 20,000 tons of blister-copper annually.

The profits ascribable to Plascon Evans fell by 4.2 percent in the accounting year ending on the last day of September going from 17.88 million rand, last year's profits, to this year's profits of 17.12 million rand. Out of the profit of 62.8¢ (65.6¢) per share a final dividend of 20¢ per share was paid out and this left unaltered the total for the year which came to 23¢.

GEC's branch, GEC Traction, has received a contract totaling 59 million rand from the South African Transportation Services for manufacturing 50 heavy cargo locomotives in consultation with its British related company, namely, GEC Transportation Projects. The locomotives will have a local capacity of 68 percent.

BMW's special plant for seats and upholstering in Ga-Rankuwa has been so successful that the company is now already planning expansions for handling exports to West Germany. This announcement was made during a seminar of Bophuthatswana's National Development Corporation, which took place in Johannesburg, by Mr Bernd Pischetsrieder the director of provisioning and development.

In his annual report Mr Basil Hersov, the chairman of Anglovaal, said that the South African business world is experiencing continued difficult circumstances, in contrast with previous expectations, and this will make it difficult for mining and industrial companies in the group to improve their profit figures for the current year.

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CISKEI SAID TO BE ATTRACTING MANY NEW FACTORIES

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Nov 84 p 17

[Text] Altogether 18 new projects and additional loan applications worth 35.32 million rand have just been approved at a meeting of the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank.

The new projects, which as a whole represent more factories than were established this past year, will be creating 9,318 new jobs. This equates to a cost of about 3,700 rand per job.

Dr P.K. Hogendyk, the chairman of the bank, said that in an economic climate where many people are suffering the confidence which business people have in Ciskei's economic potential is very encouraging.

It is interesting to note that more than 70 percent of Ciskei's industrial development has taken place since this country got its independence in 1981.

The Ciskei government's faith in free enterprise and the professional investment services offered by the Ciskei Peoples Development Bank to entrepreneurs is mainly responsible for this.

Mr F.S. Meisenholl, the managing director of the bank, said that it is encouraging to see an increasing number of industrialists look to Ciskei for investment possibilities.

At one time Ciskei lagged behind as far as investment by industrialists is concerned, however, Ciskei can now choose to insure for itself the best investments.

What is even more encouraging is that many of the companies which have opened factories in Ciskei now find it necessary to expand. In other parts of southern Africa factories are finding it necessary to close down or curtail production because of the prevailing economic situation.

The new factories that have been approved include, among other things, the manufacturing of womens clothing, sportswear and mens shirts. This is confirmation that Ciskei is becoming an increasingly important textile center.

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NEW DIPLOMACY AIMED AT ISOLATING IDEALISM FROM REALITY

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 22 Oct 84 p 10

[Column by J.S. Liebenberg: "A New Diplomatic Endowment From South Africa"]

[Text] Peace is not a finality or a fait accompli. It is an equilibrium of ever-changing forces and circumstances. In diplomacy striving for a permanent solution and one which will always be valid is like setting your compass on the unattainable.

This instability between cause and effect is especially true with respect to southern Africa where often circumstances attain the fluidity of quicksilver. Today's terrorist becomes tomorrow's head of state. Today's enemy is the person whom tomorrow you must persuade to be a collaborator and a partner and in this process forgetting about yesterday's atrocities and being able to accelerate your footwork becomes more important than ideological principles.

It is against this background that we must judge today's intensive diplomatic activities between South Africa and its neighbors.

One of the most important developments is that South Africa and its neighboring countries are willing to collaborate with each other even though they differ with respect to each other's internal policies.

We are strongly committed to the (qualified) democratic system with its free-market economy and in like measure opposed to Marxism or communism. However, this does not stop us from seeking peace and collaboration with neighboring countries that follow that communist line--and we have said so without any verbosity. It is also remarkable that neither the South African government nor the press or the South African Broadcasting Corporation have gone out of their way to attack Mozambique or Angola on their internal policies. This is in contrast with their comments about events in a country like Zimbabwe.

Our neighboring countries are not so outspoken as we are with respect to their willingness to put aside our internal policy and also not so considered in their criticism of us.

They are much more talkative about "apartheid" at public forums than we are about their Marxism; yet in practice they are living up to what they are not confessing publicly, namely, collaboration despite differences in internal policies.

According to a report, in the course of his interview with the WASHINGTON POST, Angola's President Dos Santos is supposed to have stated that under given circumstances affecting South-West Africa he would be willing to regard "apartheid" as an internal South African matter.

I do not know if this quotation is correct or if President Dos Santos did say that and exactly how he qualified his statement. However, if this was really the gist of what he said then this has special implications for diplomatic relations in southern Africa.

Black countries around us will not easily give up the struggle for a black majority government for South Africa.

However, although in their eyes this is a question of time and proper moment, indications are that they are accepting the South Afrikaner and his government as a reality which must not only be taken into account, but under the given circumstances the government with which they must collaborate.

Diplomacy in southern Africa (and also South Africa's actions in this connection) is about to acquire a new aspect under the pressure of new situations now arising and being created.

Drought conditions, these countries' economic deterioration and the increasing unwillingness and inability of developed countries to help are contributing factors forcing countries like Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana and even Angola to be more willing to collaborate with South Africa.

South Africa itself has been helping this process. The manner in which it has struck with its forces in Lesotho and Mozambique and the way it continues to manage in the southern part of Angola has gained a healthy respect for its military strength.

There are reasons to assume that at the proper opportunity South Africa also demonstrates its economic and technological muscles. This makes it clear that it cannot be ignored and that in certain situations collaborating with it is necessary and imperative. When this happens it is then that a new order of things will be hammered out in this area as well.

In the case of Lesotho, Mozambique and others, even Angola, this is being created through personal relations between people, between ministers and officials. Ours and theirs are learning to know each other at a personal level. Strong personal relations are being built and this

makes it possible to have mutual, straightforward and at times even heated discussions without wrecking negotiations. Ultimately more can be accomplished by this.

But this is also creating a situation where ministers and officials can, on the basis of personal acquaintance and even as friends, get in touch with each other whenever difficulties arise, as is now the case with negotiations where South Africa is acting as an intermediary between RENAMO [National Mozambique Resistance Movement] and FRELIMO.

Thus a situation is being created where we are not only learning each other's requirements and potentials, but where we are also learning to know each other.

Perhaps it would not be correct to say that South Africa is following a more aggressive diplomatic policy, but it is certainly being more intrepid, it is taking calculated risks where it considers that time and circumstances are ripe. We are winning much through this, but of necessity there must also be failures; however, this is certainly a more dynamic diplomacy than before.

But all of this is creating a situation of new hope for the whites in South Africa. Our neighbors are beginning to realize more and more that we are here as a permanent force and a force which they must take into account and coexist with it.

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ADVANCED WEAPONS AVAILABLE TO PUBLIC

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 2 Nov 84 p 4

[Report by Armed Forces reporter: "Advanced Weapons Now for Sale"]

[Text] Undoubtedly the most effective self-defense weapons the public can purchase in South Africa (valid reasons for their necessity must be given to the police) are the LM4 and LM5 which have just been issued.

These semi-automatic weapons are identical to the R4 and R5 assault weapons, with the difference that the civilian version cannot be fired completely automatically.

Just as the R5 has a shorter barrel than the R4, the LM5 has a shorter barrel than the LM4. The shorter barrel makes it easier for use in limited spaces such as from vehicles and in wooded areas.

I had the opportunity to test an entire series of six guns at the shooting range of the Armed Forces outside of Pretoria. These guns represent a development which started during the Second Freedom War: the Lee Metford-303, the R1, which was the first gun locally manufactured, and the R4, R5, LM4 and LM5.

Tested

The RF and the R4 are among the most advanced light automatic weapons in the world. Krygkor took the successful Israeli Galil as a basis, redesigned it completely, and built in all the good characteristics of the world's best similar weapons.

The four gun types, R4, R5, LM4 and LM5 are compact, dependable and simple. The LM4 and LM5 were developed from weapons which had been thoroughly tested under operational conditions. Go ahead and throw it in the mud or desert sand; the gun will fire every time.

The LM4 and LM5 can be bought by security organizations, farmers near the border and people who can convince the police that it is necessary for them to have guns. The guns are produced by the Lyttelton Engineering Works and are furnished to the trade by Musgrave manufacturers. Both companies are branches of Krygkor.

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UN SANCTIONS WILL HURT ECONOMIES OF NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 26 Oct 84 p 11

[Article by Victor Munnik: "Sanctions Against South Africa Will Affect Others Severely"]

[Text] Sanctions against South Africa will be felt by land-locked countries up to the equator, namely, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi and the Shaba Province. This is what Mr Pieter Esterhuysen, the assistant director of the Africa Institute told DIE VADERLAND when questioned on this matter.

Realistically, the outside world cannot institute sanctions against South Africa without directly affecting the economies of the BLS countries (Botswana, Lesotho and Malawi).

Just this week Foreign Minister Pik Botha warned the United Nations that the countries which will suffer mostly from sanctions against South Africa will be its neighbors.

South Africa provides jobs to thousands of migrant workers from neighboring countries. The incomes being sent home annually by Lesotho's more or less 140,000 migrant workers employed in mines (more than 50 million rand) amounts to nearly as much as that country's annual budget.

Mozambique has 60,000 migrant workers here; Botswana has 26,000, Malawi 27,000 and Swaziland 14,000.

Lesotho receives 90 percent of its imports from South Africa and also sells 90 percent of its exports here. Swaziland and Botswana import just as much from South Africa, but sell only about 20 percent of their exports here.

The republic continues to be Zimbabwe's biggest trade partner with 20 percent of its import-export trade with South Africa.

Moreover, with respect to transportation, our neighboring countries dependence on South African infrastructure is great. Mr Esterhuysen said that nearly half of the 15, or thereabouts, African harbors south of the equator are located in South Africa and those located outside of this country are more or less ineffective.

Some of them, such as Dar-es-Salam, are chronically overburdened, while others such as Lobito, Beira and Maputo, have no effective connections with the interior of their countries.

The great dependence of these countries extends to other areas as well. They are availing themselves of the financial services established in South Africa and they also import from us most of their mechanical spare parts.

Mr Etienne Basson, a lecturer on economic matters at the Rand Afrikaans University, points out that South Africa is much less dependent on exports from the rest of Africa than is the case the other way around.

More than a third of South African exports of machinery and electrical equipment, chemical products, rubber and plastic products as well as cement and related products are being exported to our neighboring countries.

All these things are necessary for the growth of their industries.

On the other hand South Africa's significant imports of their precious metals and semi-precious stones are put at more than one-third, while food products, beverages and tobacco come to about 13 percent.

The income from the customs union with the republic for all three BLS countries (where all the excise duty collected is being shared) represents the biggest single source of government income. Mr Esterhuysen said that this simply emphasized once again the interdependence of this region.

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COLUMNIST EXAMINES FOREIGN REACTION TO BLACK UNREST

Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 31 Oct 84 p 10

[Column by Dawie: "Lingering Black Unrest in South Africa--the Reaction From Abroad"]

[Text] The lingering unrest in some of South Africa's black neighborhoods, which must be acknowledged to everyone's regret, could cause a systematic erosion of the country's image both internally and abroad.

Because it is limited to black areas and continues to drag on, many whites perhaps are inclined not to pay much attention to that and simply keep going their own way.

It would be a serious mistake to underestimate the effect of the disturbances, no matter how "local" and "limited" they are.

Suspensions

In official circles there are suspicions, for example, that one of the reasons that the rand has fallen so sharply this week is that certain foreign merchants have held back their rand purchases due to the black disturbances and the decisions of the Security Council against South Africa.

South Africans who go abroad soon find out that there is an abundance of information on the "course" of the unrest. Nothing else in connection with South Africa is as regularly reported in the media.

Undermining

It should be stated at once that in responsible circles a large-scale revolution is not expected to take place, for various reasons. These are no longer the days when everyone is awaiting the big explosion.

But the fact that black unrest can become endemic, with debilitating results, is continually pointed out. And this undermines the credibility of South Africa's attempts toward reform.

It is frustrating to discover abroad that only a small, very small, group of people have positive understanding of the constitutional initiatives taking place here.

#### Other Sound

The leftist activists have answered the reform steps with a great clamor and have made sure that many people think that nothing has really changed, that everything here continues to be only suppression and "apart-hate." The black unrest is referred to as "proof" that nothing has been achieved and that the situation is getting worse.

In this connection an especially rational voice was heard in a recent feature article in the WALL STREET JOURNAL, although it is merely a voice calling out in the wilderness.

The paper points out that American liberals for a long time have had a very self-confident attitude toward South Africa. They firmly believed that apartheid was evil, that the white minority was not interested in change, and that the government gradually had to fall as the black majority was gaining strength.

#### How Evil?

But then the reformers started to work and, worse, South Africa concluded an agreement with black, Marxist Mozambique. White liberals, says the paper, looked foolish wanting to exclude South Africa from the community of nations while Samora Machel was not in favor of it.

Afterwards the low voting percentages in the Colored and Indian election were recorded and the black disturbances followed. Critics, according to the paper, attributed that to a profound political anger, which shows that a strategy of gradual change is not enough.

But, the JOURNAL asks, what about the important piece of information of Professor Lawrence Schlemmer that an investigation among black factory workers has brought to light that 75 percent of them don't agree with the campaigns in the United States and elsewhere to withdraw Western investments from South Africa? Don't they reject capitalism, and aren't they ideologically estranged from "the current industrial system?"

#### How evil is such a community?

The paper says it is not unusual that such contradictions occur in communities which are trying to reform. There are always activists who think that the official policy is not adequate, and who then try to demonstrate that all the attempts of the government are failures.

Hence the pressure on minority groups not to vote, and hence the violence which is bound to spoil any image of peaceful change.

#### Naive

People who did not expect those things are naive. And Americans who see the current problems as a sign to turn their backs to South Africa are more than naive, the JOURNAL writes.

After all, Americans "don't have the excuse that they are without experience in the fragile and often paradoxical nature of reform."

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BEELD AIMS AT COLORED READERS

Pretoria BEELD in Afrikaans 10 Nov 84 p 4

[Editorial: "BEELD and Its Colored Readers"]

[Text] This weekend BEELD is doing away with its so-called EKSTRA, the special edition distributed only in Johannesburg colored areas.

One reason for this is the high costs of distribution, but to be completely honest, a lack of sufficient interest among those people for whom the edition is intended also contributed to our decision. And the latter factor stems, we believe, from the valid objection by coloreds to having their own group areas, even in the press.

BEELD well understands this position by our coloreds. From now on, news from colored areas will have to compete for available space in the newspaper just like any other news. This will certainly by necessity lead to a reduction of colored news published in the newspaper, but it is hoped that this news will be of higher quality as well and, most importantly, that this news will also come to the attention of every other reader of BEELD.

In this way, we hope to be able to better contribute to good feelings between our colored and white readers and to a greater understanding of the problems with which both groups are wrestling.

In fact, the days of speaking of "colored" and "white" news are certainly long gone, although no one can deny that local news has its own place in each community.

We hope that our colored readers will help us to be able to better serve them in this new way. Our letters to the editor column is open to them, as well as other news space if they wish to call something to our attention. For example, we will gladly help solve their problems in the popular Monday column "Tot u Diens" ["At Your Service"]. The staff that put out EKSTRA is still here to take up other things for them if they find it necessary.

Colored cultural and sports affairs will receive the usual attention.

Whites and coloreds are from this year on occupying together the highest representative political bodies. This alone will provide for a good deal of news affecting both groups. It is moreover necessary that we get to know one another better and learn to share our problems in other areas as well.

COLORED VIEW OF NEW CONSTITUTION PROGRESS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 4 Nov 84 p 14

[Article by Gus Adams: "Take a Quick Look at These Schools..."]

[Text] How does the new dispensation work? This question will certainly be asked more than others in the coming years. Many will question whether it works at all, but this is really a silly question. It will indeed work, but the question is whether it will work well or poorly, to whose advantage it will work, and whether the position afterwards will be better than before. Thus, it is not whether it will work, but how.

Another consequence is that whites will have more money at their disposal to improve their services even more, and the blame or responsibility for the weak services of others can then be laid on those others, since they are after all running their own affairs.

And listen to the voice that asks: why be so negative? The reason is quite obvious: we are laying our cards on the table and showing honestly how we feel. And in order to give those who say that this is untrue the opportunity to prove the untruth and groundlessness of these conjectures.

There is a pie to be divided; how is it to be cut? This columnist feels that the standard of equality must be applied. Equality of services must be pursued in all areas, services such as education, housing, health care, agriculture, salaries, at least in the civil service, and in streets, lighting, transportation, recreation and personal safety.

There may be and will be many questions about the running of the system, about committees, about the liaison structure, about access to consultation and so on, but the central question affecting all others will have to do with matters of money. How much money will be made available to the various councils, and who is to determine this?

It is in fact presumed (or feared) that the House of Representatives and the House of Delegates would be lucky to get just the basic money needed to keep services afloat, it that. Afterwards, the presumption (or fear) goes, they will be obliged to go to their communities and raise taxes in order to be able to provide proper services.

The argument is that whites will then be free of blame if the services of others are below standard, and that the others (coloreds and Indians) will have to pay even more, above and beyond their current taxes.

We admit that this cannot happen overnight, but action must be taken as quickly as possible. Take for example a basic service such as education. Four years after the 1980 school boycotts, and years after the government's acceptance of the principle of equal provision of school amenities for all, how does the situation stand?

I ask you, specifically the white reader, to take a test. First drive to the local colored school, then to the one for blacks. Just look at them, you need not go inside. Ask yourself two questions. First of all, would I want to send my child to a school with amenities like these? And secondly, what has been done over the past 2 years to improve these conditions?

If the reader still has the courage, he can do the same with the other amenities: housing, streets, etc.

Each time, the important question is not so much what the differences are, but what is being done to improve the situation.

You see, the danger in the new system seen by so many is that there will be even less contact between the communities. How many of you know, even just a little, about the conditions on the other side of the tracks or highway? How many care?

If the concept of "separate affairs" is going to mean that the dirt will simply be swept under the rug even more, and that a cloud of smoke will be created behind which the guilty conscience can hide, then separate affairs is a curse. It is therefore important that the unity of the South African economy be emphasized again and again, and that all three Houses and their members be involved individually and collectively.

Poor schools and amenities, uprisings in the black neighborhoods, unrest. And did you notice that the president of the Reserve Bank, Dr Gerhard de Kock called the unrest in the black areas one of the reasons for the weak showing of the rand against the dollar? Not the blacks' rand, everyone's rand. Do we hear the message?

12271

CSO: 3401/16

# ENVISIONED ROLE FOR THE BLACKS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 4 NOV 64 p 11

[Commentary by Professor Hermann Gilieme: "A Political Dilemma?"]

[Text] It appears as if the government is to using in on a specific category of black people as prospects for being granted full political rights--specifically, the farm-dwelling blacks not in homelands with Article 10 rights of residence.

This orientation is not unusual. The NP [National Party] has for the last 35 years opposed the acceptance of new participants in the political process on an individual basis (universal suffrage) or on the basis of classes (the qualified vote).

The NP's political strategy is entirely different: the re-creating of groups whose boundaries have been defined by the government and which are small enough that the state can afford equal social service expenditures without overstraining the economy. With the coloreds and Indians already "taken by," urban blacks with rights of residence appear to be the next "natural" group.

Serious misgivings can be raised about this strategy. This method was indeed possible with respect to the coloreds and Indians... but it is an almost impossible task in the case of urban blacks, husband and wife, parents and children, brother and brother and that themselves on different sides of the line of inclusion.

In this way, the incorporation of defined groups forces the state to continually keep watch over the statutory boundaries. The color bar remains necessary for the sake of this strategy, even though the vast majority of coloreds reject this, and even the statutory category "colored."

A plan like this, with qualified urban blacks, would also require a strengthening of control of movement to the cities, which is itself a law of 1950, and of pass laws.

It is ironic that, according to reports, the government is looking for an "entirely new and unique formula" for including blacks within the ambit of its labor legislation reforms it has already developed a successful plan.

The majority of the Wiehahn commission was in favor of freedom of association, by which all workers enjoy the same rights and are permitted to join the organization of their choice. The minority wanted to dictate qualifications and not include migrant workers and commuters as such.

The government finally accepted the majority view. And it was precisely this that made the new labor dispensation a great success in reform.

It would indeed be an untenable situation if employers simply reached agreements with "qualified" workers affecting all workers.

This principle also holds true for special political rights only for "qualified" blacks. They will not only govern themselves, but inevitably make decisions affecting all blacks--those excluded as well--in the vicinity.

The disturbances in the Vaal triangle showed what happens when unrepresentative black local councils raise the rent or make other unwanted decisions. The masses direct their anger against anyone who is cooperating with the system or appears to be benefiting from it.

The state's buffer group of a black middle class can with ill-considered reform become a target group.

The sensible alternative for the government is to involve representatives of all blacks without distinction in negotiations on a new political dispensation. Just as the labor unions, they should be allowed to form parties freely and designate leaders.

In its policy with respect to salaries and social services, the government is indeed working laudably in the direction of equal rights for all blacks, qualified or unqualified.

Only through applying the principle of freedom of association on a political level will representative black leaders come forward with whom actual negotiations can be carried out about (equal) minimum standards in social service expenditures which do not overstrain the economy and about black political participation.

The politically provocative congress of the Reformist Movement of South Africa 10 days ago showed that more and more Afrikaner opinion formers advocate meaningful black participation in the political process. In terms of party politics, the government can ill afford to ignore this new trend. In the national interest and for the sake of stability it can hardly dare single out "qualified" urban blacks for special political treatment.

12271

CSO: 3401/16

## BRIEFS

PRIVATE MILITARY FORCE ESTABLISHED--The first private paramilitary force, which has also been trained for the protection of national keypoints and private property in times of disorders, has been established by the Coin Security Group Company. This rapid deployment force consists of 50 select men; it is equipped with helicopters and is capable of going into action immediately. Gijima, its training base, is the first private base approved by the South African Armed Forces. It was set up at a cost of 1 million rand. According to the company's executive director, Mr John Bishop, the force has not been established for the purpose of taking over the work of the police or the army or to get involved in it, but to act as a support unit. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 6 Nov 84 p 11] 7964

CSO: 3491/44



TOURISM DEVELOPMENT STUDY LAUNCHED

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16 Oct 84 p 3

[Text] Work began yesterday on a study of touristic development of Kivu and Haut-Zaire, as a part of the effort to revitalize the tourism sector in Zaire and prepare economic development projects for integration into the 1986-1990 5-year plan.

This was announced in a recent press release from the Department of Environment, Conservation of Natural Resources and Tourism.

The press release says that this study, financed jointly by the Executive Council and the United Nations Development Program (UNPD), will be carried out by two experts from the World Tourism Organization (OMT). After touching base with the administrative agencies concerned with tourism in Zaire, the two experts, who have arrived in the capital city, will first collect information and documentation. Then they will go to the eastern part of the country to work with two Zairian experts on studies of development of the touristic resources of the Kivu and Haut-Zaire regions and to formulate a long-term tourism development plan for the two regions.

It should be noted, according to the press release, that the field study will also research the possibility of locating a resort city on the shores of Lake Kivu, near Goma. That would increase the lodging capacity of the Bukavu-Goma sector by 600 new rooms.

9516  
CSO : 3419/148

ELECTION FOR CIPEC SECRETARY GENERAL TO BE HELD

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Oct 84 p 15

[Text] Zaire is a candidate for the post of secretary general of CIPEC (Intergovernmental Council of Copper Producing and Exporting Countries), which will hold a special election conference at the end of November in Paris, according to a source in the Department of Mines and Energy.

At the last CIPEC conference, which was held in September 1984 in Santiago, Chile, election of a new secretary general to succeed the incumbent (whose term had expired) was an item on the agenda.

However, according to the same source, because of the importance of the issues relating to import restrictions imposed by the United States on the newer producers of the metal, the Santiago meeting decided to postpone the election of its new secretary general. The incumbent's successor will be elected at the special conference being convoked at CIPEC headquarters in Paris.

The post of CIPEC secretary general is occupied currently by a representative from Peru, whose 2-year term expired at the time of the last conference. This year it is time for Zaire, which has never held the post, to propose a candidate.

According to the election procedures, the post of secretary general of CIPEC has been held on a rotating basis by various member countries, their representatives each serving a 2-year term. During the meeting held in the Chilean capital, the Zairian delegation, which was headed by Citizen Umba Kyamitala, state commissioner for mines and energy, proposed doubling the secretary general's term of office from 2 to 4 years. The proposal was accepted unanimously.

The same source indicates that, in addition to electing a secretary general, the special conference in Paris will also discuss problems of global copper production and marketing as well as the response of U.S. President Reagan to the petition which the member countries of CIPEC, meeting in the Chilean capital, had sent to protest his country's protectionist policy.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR URGES CLOSER COOPERATION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16 Oct 84 pp 1, 13

[Text] Mr Vladimir Filatov, ambassador of the USSR in the Republic of Zaire, in remarks made to the press last Saturday on the occasion of the 67th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution, called for strengthened cooperation between his country and the Republic of Zaire.

After noting that the many agreements existing between the two countries can be considered a solid juridical foundation for more diversified and mutually advantageous cooperation, particularly in the economic field, the Soviet diplomat asserted that his country considers Zaire "as a great power in Africa, one whose voice is heard throughout the continent."

He added that "we maintain regular contacts at various levels," and also remarked that there are real possibilities for contacts at still higher levels, and that this depended on mutual agreement.

Trade between the two countries continues to improve. Several hundred Soviet vehicles are in circulation in Zaire. The population of Kinshasa is enjoying the fresh frozen fish sold in Zaire by Soviet fishermen. This year Zaire bought 3,000 tons of the fish.

The volume of foreign trade between the USSR and Zaire is clearly growing: \$8 million in the first half of this year, compared to \$2.4 million for all of 1983.

Since Zaire reached independence in 1960, the USSR has trained Zairian technicians in its institutes of higher education. About 80 Zairian men and women have completed their advanced studies in the USSR and are already working in the country, while 30 more are continuing their studies.

Ambassador Filatov once more underlined his country's interest in working with the Republic of Zaire to find new practical modalities to make bilateral cooperation between the two countries a very important factor in their relations.

## MEASURES TAKEN TO COMBAT DROUGHT IN KIVU

## Seed Requisitioned

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16 Oct 84 pp 1,7

[Text] In recent weeks the gravity of the famine in mountainous Kivu has become a reality. The regional authority continues to focus its attention on the alarming damage the drought has wreaked on agro-food production and effective measures to be taken as quickly as possible to alleviate the effects of the natural calamity.

It was for this reason that the regional president of the MPR [Popular Movement of the Revolution] and governor of the Kivu region, Citizen Mwando N'Simba, went to the Nord-Kivu subregion in early October on an inspection and familiarization mission. At Butembo and Goma he held working meetings to listen to local officials who took advantage of the opportunity to acquaint him with the details of the tragic food situation in that part of the country. While conditions were satisfactory in the rural areas of Lubero and Beni, they were not so in Masisi, Goma and Rutshuru, where the situation has been disastrous in those three zones which, up to the end of 1983, were considered the breadbasket of Kivu, if not of Zaire as a whole.

After having learned a little about the deplorable situation, the regional executive issued an order for 10 tons of haricot bean seeds from CAPACO [expansion unknown] to respond to the famine that began in late 1983 and worsened during the first quarter of this year in several rural zones of Nord-Kivu and Sud-Kivu.

Currently, the rural zones of Masisi, Rutshuru (Nord-Kivu) and Walungu, Kabare and Kalehe (Sud-Kivu) are getting haricot seeds. This is in the nature of temporary emergency assistance until more substantial measures can be taken by the Executive Council.

We have noted that the acquisition of this consignment of haricot seeds is one of the positive results of Governor Mwando's inspection tour of the rural areas that have been stricken by the fearful drought. We would also point out that the the Mulungu branch of INERA [National Institute for Agronomic Study and Research] has been tasked by the regional MPR president to oversee distribution of seeds of various basic food crops to the peasants of Kabare, which has been threatened by desertification for several years. It seems that this operation, which began last September, is yielding encouraging results. But in the face of a population explosion in the area, hopes remain slim.

The primary concern of the regional chief was to learn more about actual conditions on the ground in order to position the available seed in preparation for the rains that are already starting. Also, one of his major objectives is to increase the awareness of party functionaries at all levels and to encourage economic actors to market their produce to the southern part of the region, which has been seriously affected by the current calamity and which truly needs human solidarity, both from Zairians and people around the world. And we hope that Zaire's former granary will not be forgotten.

In the face of this catastrophe in mountainous Kivu, Governor Mwando continues to warn those engaged in mining gold or cassiterite against abandoning the fields, which are their only hope of survival.

#### West German Aid

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 16 Oct 34b pp 1,7

[Text] For some time now the food situation in Nord-Kivu has been somewhat difficult, as a result of the drought which is ravaging that part of the country. This natural catastrophe, which is hitting an agriculturally important region, merits the attention of the public authorities, since it could reach disturbing proportions if it is not taken seriously.

Nevertheless, word has come of actions undertaken by the regional authorities in Kivu, in addition to substantial aid from the Federal Republic of Germany [FRG], aid valued at DM 200,000 for the purchase of seed. With regard to the alarming situation which calls for urgent action, it is a fact that the various research centers scattered here and there throughout the country (Mulungu, Ngandajika, Yangambi, Mvuazi...) might be able to play an important role, in the future, in popularizing new techniques to improve agriculture and diversify food crops.

We know, in fact, that the organizational structure exists and only needs to be strengthened, by giving the research centers adequate material and financial resources. The seeds, selected after intense research, will be made available to the peasants, since the new varieties are more resistant to disease and the ravages of insects.

Improvement of seed quality and popularization of new varieties should be essential concerns of the research centers, and the results of their work should contribute to increasing agricultural production and to solving the food problems facing various parts of the country.

Agricultural self-sufficiency can only be attained if every possible avenue is explored, for we have a long road ahead of us. There is thus reason to believe that the research centers will be the mainspring of our battle for food independence, which we are determined to win no matter what the cost. The political will to do so has been clearly expressed. All that remains is to get down to work.

## CHINESE ENVOY BIDS FAREWELL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Text]

CHINA regards Zambia's achievements as her own, out-going Chinese ambassador to Zambia Mr Zhang Junhua told Party Secretary-General Mulemba yesterday.

Bidding farewell to the Party chief, Mr Zhang said he had enjoyed his stay in Zambia and his work had been made easier because of help from Mr Mulemba, the Party and its Government.

"I go back a happy man proud to have been associated with Zambia's development, stability and peace," he said.

He felt honoured to have participated in Zambia's tripartite celebrations and he thanked the President's wife Mrs Betty Kaunda for having celebrated with Chinese of their national day.

He was happy to witness President Kaunda lay the foundation stone on the new Party headquarters. China felt honoured to be associated with Zambia's projects.

The foundation of genuine friendship between Zambia and China was cemented by Dr Kaunda and the late Chinese leader Mao Tse Tung.

This tradition was followed up well by successive Chinese leaders who continued to strengthen the relations.

Mr Zhang promised that wherever he would work in the world, he would continue striving for the enhancement of Zambia's good relations with China.

Mr Mulemba said Zambia felt sorry to lose a friend like Mr Zhang. "But we know that you are leaving behind people who will continue the good work."

When Western countries "isolated" Zambia during

her times of need, China came to the rescue in many important and crucial projects like Tazara, roads and other infrastructure.

When he met a Korean delegation, Mr Mulemba said Zambia would continue to support the People's Republic of Korea because its policies were objective.

The policies of that country had resulted in incredible technological advancement which was the envy of many countries.

The eight-man Korean delegation of callisthenics experts called on him at his office to bid farewell after their three-month stay in the country.

He praised the Party, Government and President Kaunda.



EX-MINISTER COMMENTS ON ZANU'S ROLE, GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

Bonn INFORMATIONSDIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA in German No 6, Sep/Oct 84, pp 24-25

[Interview with Simba Makoni by Gottfried Wellmer; date and place not given: "National United Front or Socialist Party ?"]

[Text] After the conclusion of the ZANU congress, Gottfried Wellmer had an interview with Simba Makoni (ZANU/PF), who previously held the posts of minister of industry and technology and of minister of youth, sports and culture in the Mugabe government and who was nominated as general secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) shortly before the congress opened.

[Question] Comrade Makoni, let me ask you a question about corruption. It is said that what has become known thus far—such as the Paweni affair—is just the tip of the iceberg. If ZANU is really shot through with corruption to such an extent, then not even the leadership code can get morality back on its feet. Even if there were only isolated instances of corruption, that, too, could have an impact. In other countries codes of this kind have not done much to change things.

[Answer] I would think that there are two issues here. On the one hand, we are dealing with the desire of political leaders to get rich which is incompatible with socialist principles. The second question is how in fact they do get rich: whether they do so by honest means or by dishonest and corrupt ones. As concerns the first question, we must admit that there are some who have operated along these lines. A number of our leaders have gotten involved in business ventures, in merchandising and above all in farming. Others have been active in commerce and transportation and a few in industry. None other than the party president himself admitted as much in his Independence Day speech last year when he sharply attacked the political leaders on that account. I do not think we are as yet as bad as some other countries; but it is bad enough. I think that only a very few of the leaders are actually involved; but some of them unfortunately are involved to such a degree that it is having a negative impact on the image of the leadership as a whole.

Now the other question is how they actually obtained these riches. I cannot give you any detailed information on who owns what. But judging by what little I have heard, I do not believe that the majority of those who did obtain wealth did so by dishonest means. To be sure, they took advantage of their position or their position helped them for example in obtaining a loan from the Agricultural Finance Corporation to buy a farm. In addition, there are a very few cases in which the issue of corruption was raised. The problem there is that we are dealing with accusations and rumors. The one hard-and-fast case which became public is the one involving a connection between a cabinet minister and the Paweni affair. But even the Paweni case is still before the courts and no decision has yet been handed down. I think that what is most important about this whole business is that it has come to light at a rather early stage of our national development. If we are serious about what we promised and what we believe in, then the time is now for us to nip this in the bud once and for all. That brings me to the question of how valuable the leadership code is. I agree with you that the code is just a piece of paper whose value depends on the honesty and seriousness with which it is applied. Time will have to tell. It will be some time before we can make a judgment on whether we took it seriously or not. But I can say one thing: we have a lot of work to do in this regard; probably more than some other countries because in our party organization from the lowest level on up we have people who have a capitalist outlook on things. In most instances, this goes back to the time prior to independence. We have rural shopkeepers in the party; rural peddlers; people who own trucks and buses and other businesses. Some of them joined in the fight to get rid of white racial discrimination; others joined because they wanted to see a black majority government and then there was a handful that joined for nationalistic reasons.

In all openness—if you want to analyze our political situation in terms of orthodox dialectics, then we find ourselves in a situation where the party is a front consisting of many political factions. We have the black bourgeoisie—some small and a few very large bourgeois; we have the poor farmers and we have the incipient working class in the cities. Since about 1982, after we came back to this country, some people among the whites and the Asians also began joining the party out of their own self-interest. I am saying 'self-interest' because they realized that if you can't lick someone, you have to join him. In my view, these people together with our own black bourgeoisie—which is holding some important posts in the party—constitute the greatest threat to our development in the direction of socialism because they are now active inside the party. But I think we have no alternative. Under the present circumstances and in the foreseeable future, I think, we will not be able to aim straight for socialism and at the same time avoid the risk of having the entire system and the entire process subverted from the inside. This group will subvert us from the inside. For that reason, we will have to maintain a national unity front for the time being in order to consolidate national unity and reconciliation before we can really start conducting a forceful socialist policy.

[Question] When you say that ZANU is a national independence front rather than a socialist party, then I would imagine that the decision to turn the ZANU into a Marxist-Leninist party and to aim for a one-party state brought out a lot of political controversy within the party.

[Answer] No, this did not lead to any major controversy, much less to resistance inside the party. I think this did not happen above all because there are very few difficulties with regard to a one-party state. That has been accepted and I think that even the people who are outside our party have resigned themselves to that fact because the one-party state represents the will of the majority. But a one-party state is not necessarily synonymous with a revolutionary state or a revolutionary Marxist state. Everywhere in the world, there are reactionary one-party states. I think that our people as a whole and even those who are not socialists want a one-party state for the sake of national unity—in order to eliminate resistance and conflict such as the dissident problem for example as well as struggle between members of the different parties and such things.

But if we talk about the socialist aspect now, I do not think that we have already reached the point where the direction of our political and social development is as yet clearly understood by the leadership itself and even less so by the masses of the people. To be sure, they will agree to socialism as they did at the congress because the leadership is headed in that direction but not because they fully understand it. Many of them will understand in principle that socialism stands for equality and justice. But when the time comes to deal with the details and complications of the system, we still have a lengthy education process to work out. In one of his television addresses at the congress, the party president himself pointed out that even in the leadership we have some people who not only do not understand socialism but who even do not want it. And that is the truth. We cannot get away from that; if we did, we would only be deluding ourselves. By now, it is a well-known cliché that one cannot build socialism without socialists. And I think here in Zimbabwe we have very few socialists as yet. One of our biggest challenges is to create them.

[Question] If you are aiming to turn your party into a socialist party and to rid it of representatives of class interests who do not belong in it but if at the same time you are running a government which operates a capitalist economy, would it not be advisable to draw a sharp distinction between the party and the state; between the party and the government? I, for instance, was quite astounded by the fact that the prospects for the future as outlined in the central committee's report to the congress were almost identical to the announced government policy. I would have expected a difference between the two.

[Answer] Well, that is a reflection of the fact that the protagonists in the party and the government are the same people. There is an interesting contradiction here and you have put your finger on it. Since about 1982, I recall, every New Year's message by the prime minister or party president said that the party will more strongly guide the government than it did in the preceding year. But I have not seen that happening. I think the main stumbling block is the one I mentioned earlier. If you do not have any dedicated socialists, it is very difficult to build socialism. For another thing, the functionaries and the politicians are in agreement which is why one cannot expect all that much criticism. As an ideal, one would of course have expected the party to act more forcefully and purposefully than the government. In some instances this is what actually happened; but that is not reflected in the central committee report and the resolutions adopted by the congress do not differ substantially in this regard. I agree with your analysis of the fact that there is very little difference between the positions taken by the party and the government. This is all the more interesting in a situation where we are talking in terms of a national united front government consisting of a number of factions which are not entirely inside the system of the party, do you see.

[Question] Thank you very much for this interview.

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CSO: 3420/17

## MASHONALAND EAST GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON ROLE, DROUGHT THREAT

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Nov 84 p 4

[Article by Charles Chikerema]

[Text]

THE supervision of development plans that come from the grassroots — from the village to the wards, from the districts right up to the provincial level—is one of the main functions of a provincial governor, says the Governor of Mashonaland East Province, Cde Ruzi Ziyenge.

In a recent interview, Cde Ziyenge who is also a member of the central committee of Zanu (PF), said the creation of the post of provincial governor last February had broken the long chain of bureaucracy and made it easier for ministries to be in constant touch with their provincial departments.

He said people in his province hoped for good rains this season and were making large-scale agricultural preparations.

His area takes in Goromonzi, Chikwaka, Nyabira, Beatrice, part of Borrowdale, Marirangwe, Muda, Chihota, Murewa, Mutoko, Mudzi, Chinamhora rural, Wedza, Ziyambe and borders with Mozambique at Nyamapanda.

By and large, Cde Ziyenge said, Mashonaland East had not been as severely hit by the drought as other areas. Out of the eight districts which make up the province, only Uzumba, Maramba, Prungwe, Mudzi and part of Wedza had been badly hit.

The governor said it was mainly in those areas that he was expecting immediate assistance from the Government through the provision of tractors because of the weak condition of cattle in the area.

"But in the rest of the areas, people have already started ploughing in preparation for the coming rainy season," he said. The tractors were in and the ploughs were being fitted, all raring to go, he said.

Cde Ziyenge says what he regarded as most important at the present time was not so much the preparations for the coming season but the plans for the future "in case of another drought".

"In case of another drought the people will have to be employed by the Government in public works," he said. The Government could not, for the third time, give people free food.

"It is unAfrican to receive what you have not worked for. We are used to feeding ourselves," he said.

In that respect provincial plans for public works had been produced. The plans involved the building of roads, clinics and schools.

"We have already addressed people throughout the province about these plans which we think should be undertaken this year."

Turning the pages of a thick book in which the provincial plans are laid down, the governor pointed at the different projects to be undertaken. There was a 25 km road to be constructed, on which about 50 people could be employed for four months at \$2 a day each.



## MOULDING

Another 50 people could also be employed to construct Masango Road to Chipanda and complete the work in five months. Brick moulding in another district could absorb 60 men for three months.

The idea was that all able-bodied men could be employed so that with the money they received on these programmes, they could buy food from the State.

Asked to comment on the nature of his office in general, Cde Ziyenge said: "When we were appointed we had to start from scratch and we encountered some problems in bringing together all the various ministry departments that had been structured to function vertically.

"What we have achieved is that we have been able to break the long chain of bureaucracy that used to hinder those at the grassroots from relaying information to the appropriate authorities."

## APPRECIATIVE

Ministries were also appreciative of the fact they could now come to grips with the problems of their provincial departments at the "call of a phone" because of the governor's office.

On a tour with the Minister of Health, Cde Sydney Sekeramayi, it had been discovered that some provincial hospitals and clinics were still being run on the basis of the pre-independence systems.

"Some still have the thin type of mattresses because no one had ever bothered to see what was happening in other hospitals."

But because of the co-ordination being done by the governors, ministers were able to see what was going on at grass-roots level, he said.

In the past a number of schools were run by independent authorities and non-governmental organisations with political axes to grind, he said. His office had discovered that some of the organisations needed to be monitored and had now been streamlined.

"Some of them had political motives which did not conform to the Government policies. We have now arranged matters in such a manner that all non-governmental organisations must work through the ministries in order to be monitored," Cde Ziyenge said.

What was the political situation in the province?

"It does not appear that we are a one-party province," the governor says. "It is in this province that Bishop Muzorewa won three seats during the last elections and although Zapu did not win any seat, there are still some pockets of the two parties."

How was this manifesting itself? Here the governor returned to the question of non-government voluntary organisations:

"I came across certain areas where there were development projects sponsored by some organisations which aimed at promoting the political interests of certain individuals."

Such experiences were peculiar to his province and did not arise, for example, in Masvingo or Mashonaland Central.

Activists of such organisations used to go to drought-stricken areas in Mutoko spreading wrong information about the Government's intentions, he said.

## PROBLEMS

"If such drought-stricken areas were experiencing any problems of delay, they would say to the people:

'You see, your Government is not doing enough for you, this is why you are hungry.' If you explained to the people that they had to be vigilant and develop self-reliance projects, the activists of some of the non-governmental organisations would then say to the people 'Now your Government is not doing much for you, you are now being asked to work for your food'," Cde Ziyenge said.

He said his area produced maize, tobacco, sorghum, beans and had now discovered that cotton would do very well in the Uzumba, Maramba, Pfungwe district, where many hectares had been prepared for the crop. The districts of Marondera, Macheke and Wedza were cattle zones, he said.

Although dairy farming was not on a scale as large as that of Mashonaland East and West, there was some dairy farming in his province around Goromonzi, Chikwaka, Nyabira, Beatrice and part of Borrowdale.

Water problems were acute in the UMP, Mudzi, Mutoko and Ziyambe. "At Mutoko growth point we had to draw water from 27 km away where the nearest borehole was located. We have built a bridge over the Nyadire River, but underground water is not easy to come by in the Uzumba, Maramba, Pfungwe areas and in some cases when found, the water tends to be salty," he said.

The Mashonaland East governor said in such districts people were having to travel for 8 km for water, adding that it was his hope that the areas seriously affected would soon cope through the programme of borehole drilling. — Zimpapers Feature Service.



ZANU PARTY CONGRESS ANALYZES LAST 4 YEARS IN GOVERNMENT

Bonn INFORMATIONSDIENST SUEDLICHES AFRIKA in German No 6, Sep/Oct 84  
pp 21-24

[Article by Christoph Reichert: "The ZANU Party Congress"]

[Text] From 8 to 12 August, 1984, the second party congress of ZANU/PF, which had been postponed a number of times over the past several years, took place on the grounds of the racetrack of the once white suburb of Borrowdale of the Zimbabwean capital of Harare. In 1964, the year ZANU split away from Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, the first or founding congress of ZANU held in Gwelo decided on taking up armed resistance to liberate the country. That same year, ZANU was outlawed. Now, 20 years later, the party leadership reported on the developments which led to Zimbabwe's independence in 1980 and on the work of the government in the years since. Mugabe had announced that the congress was to bring to an end the "restructuring process" of the party which made possible the development of functioning domestic party structures since independence. For another thing, the congress was to serve above all to educate the members of the party ideologically and politically and to designate a new party leadership "based on Marxist-Leninist thinking." A good 6,000 delegates from the party provinces convened in Harare. They adopted the prepared resolutions without major changes and elected a new central committee. Relatively little time remained for substantive discussions.

Report on 20 Years of Activities

The central committee report deals with the development of the freedom struggle since the foundation of ZANU and thanks a carefully drawn up list of countries and organizations which lent support to this struggle. The section of the report which is entitled "The Party in Government, 1980-1984" draws up a balance sheet of developments since independence.

The section focuses on subjects such as securing state power; policy of reconciliation; the dissident problem and actions undertaken to thwart a "destabilization plan by ZAPU;" integration of the armed forces; Africanization of the public sector; partial reform of the judicial system; introduction of district councils as African local representatives; bloc-free, anti-imperialist foreign policy; economic independence from South Africa and regional cooperation in SADCC and under the provisions of the Preferential Trade Agreement in eastern and southern Africa. Despite the economic problems of the past several years, the report goes on to say, the government has embarked on a number of programs "to transform the colonial, capitalist economy inherited as part of independence and to provide vital social services for the broad masses of our people." Programs mentioned in this connection include re-settlement; expansion of the public sector economy; subsidies for co-operatives; introduction of minimum wages; standardization of the union movement and support for workers' committees and the well-known achievements in the field of education and health care. "In short, we have made a good bit of progress in laying the foundation for our socialist transformation," the report states.

Many of the achievements are being idealized in the report. In fact, it does not go into any of the following at all: the problems of the re-settlement program; the fact that wage increases are offset by inflation and the government-imposed wage freeze; the question where the students trained in the expanded educational system are to find jobs; corruption and conflict inside the trade union association for part of which government labor policy is to blame; the discrepancy between the government's call for cooperatives and the actual "individualism" of the farmers. The last section of the report deals with government plans for the future which are taken from the current Transitional National Development Plan and the projections of the upcoming 5-year plan.

#### ZANU as a "Marxist-Leninist" Unity Party

Among the goals listed in the ZANU charter which has been adopted are the following: the economy is to be restructured in such a way as to assure the victory of socialism over capitalism. The goal is to erect a socialist state on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles as well as on the basis of Zimbabwe's own historical and cultural heritage; a one-party state under the leadership of ZANU and the party intends to collaborate with all those who accept its vanguard role (Paragraph 5 of draft constitution). The organizational structure, too, is derived from Marxist-Leninist models. The primary party organs are the people's congress, the central committee and the national executive councils of the Women's League and the Youth League (Paragraph 10). The people's congress is the institution which determines policy (Paragraph 11). It meets once every 5 years in regular session and elects the 90-member central committee. But 10 central committee members each are elected ahead of time by the

Youth and the Women's League and another 10 are named by the party president and merely confirmed by the congress (Paragraph 13). Of the remaining 60, 42 are elected by the congress on recommendation of the provinces as "national leaders" and 18 others which the congress elects as provincial representatives. In both instances, the old central committee passes on the "suitability" of the proposed candidates and has the power to strike those who are "unsuitable" from the list (Paragraphs 14 and 15). With the approval of the central committee, the party president may designate any central committee member as a "permanent member of the central committee" in recognition of his special achievements (Paragraph 18). It is not clear how this provision can be brought into conformity with the election of a new central committee.

Real power is concentrated in the 15-member Politburo which acts both as an advisory body to the central committee and as a watchdog of the government. One of the few questions which were not decided prior to the ZANU congress was whether the Politburo is to be elected by the central committee or to be named by the party president. Some of the party provinces were in favor of electing the Politburo whereas the draft constitution called for naming the members. The fact that Mugabe himself came out in favor of the election option prior to the congress, calling it a more democratic procedure, should probably be interpreted as a tactical move because if he had really wanted to go that route, he could have had his way at the congress. Thus the controversy was resolved in favor of the draft constitution (Paragraph 15) which calls for Mugabe naming the members of the Politburo with the participation of the vice president.

#### Marxist-Leninist Rule in a Capitalist Society ?

The one-party state; socialist transformation; Marxist-Leninist principles—all these program items which were adopted were not new but had been announced many times before. But there is an irritating quality about these decisions nonetheless. The discrepancy between the plans and Zimbabwean reality seems too great. There are many contradictions one notices right away. It is a well-known fact that the Zimbabwean economy is organized along capitalist lines and it will remain so for the foreseeable whether or not government participation in key industries is expanded and whether or not there are more cooperatives. But what then is the point of superimposing a Marxist-Leninist system of government on a capitalist society ? The central committee report presented by Mugabe speaks of programs of socialist transformation as if these merely dealt with the technical rearrangement of a handful of economic mechanisms. What is lacking altogether is an analysis of the class structure of Zimbabwean society and of the real conditions of transformation. But the fact is that 75 percent of Zimbabwe's capital stock is held by foreign capital. Those who are providing the country with money are not the ones cited in the central committee report as allies in the struggle for liberation but the Western nations which appear in the report under the heading of "imperialism." Socialist transformation—without reckoning with the host ?

It gets even more irritating when one raises the question of what Zimbabwe means by socialism. Among the political-administrative leadership elites, the most diverse philosophies exist side by side. To be sure, there are some Marxists, social reformers with a social democratic bent, technocrats trained along the lines of more or less conservative economic theory. Some cabinet ministers are viewed as pragmatic capitalists who are heavily involved in business ventures of their own and then there are some who are corrupt. What does it really mean, if the party congress prescribes "Marxism-Leninism" to such a leadership elite? What exactly did the approximately 6,000 delegates understand by the socialist policies they adopted? What they are concerned with is more social justice; getting more land and higher wages; having the state do something for the little guy. Collectivization is something neither the farmers, nor the workers want—and even less so the African businessmen. In actual fact, ZANU is a mass party and by no means an avantgarde party patterned after the Leninist model. Is it a socialist party without socialists?

#### Protecting and Centralizing State Power

Many of the resolutions adopted by the congress deal with internal security and the centralization of political rule. In addition to calling for a one-party state, Resolution No 1 also calls for "democratic centralism" as an intra-party organizational principle. Resolution No 2 calls for stiffer security laws; for intensifying the training of people's militias and for introducing military training programs in the educational system. "Bandits"—which is the new name for the groups formerly characterized as "dissidents"—are to be sentenced under martial law. Resolution No 5 supports the proposed constitutional reform calling for a unicameral system of government and an executive president. With regard to these resolutions two points above all are worth mentioning. Through the creation of a one-party state and the paramilitary organization of the population ZANU/PP rule is to be safeguarded and by means of constitutional reforms as well as Marxist-Leninist party and government structures power at the top is to be centralized. The one-party state and "Marxism-Leninism" are in the first instance and above all tools for securing power which also involves considerable suppression of the opposition's activities. Going beyond this, what exactly does "socialist transformation" mean for Zimbabwean society?

#### Socialism as an Integration Ideology and Projects for Social Reform

The initial significance of the term "socialism" is of a general nature. It denotes the improvement of the living conditions of the African population as such and the creation of new conditions against colonialism, white rule, poverty and exploitation. Thus, if the party leadership promises to bring about "socialist transformation," then that means to the farmers and workers that the government will take care of them. What are



the actual reform projects adopted by the congress ? In this regard, too, it was previously made announcements in the main which were reiterated. The tone was set by Mugabe's report to the central committee; the resolutions merely reiterated the corresponding proposals. In the social services sector (education and health care) a continuation and consolidation of prior achievements was called for. It is worth noting that there was a proposal for a national health insurance scheme and for qualitative reforms in education on the heels of quantitative expansion (Resolution No 3, Central Committee Report, p 16). In the field of rural development, both the central committee report and Resolution No 6 called on the party and the government to raise production above all in African agriculture; liberation of the communal lands from overpopulation through resettlement as well as rural small trades development and a continuation of the land reform program. "With regard to resettlement and rural development," the central committee report states on page 15, "the government remains committed to its policy to acquire land and to distribute it to those who need it for productive purposes. As we acquire more land for redistribution, our focus in the distribution of land and in resettlement will be on collective and cooperative use of the land. The government for its part will use some of the land for the establishment of state farms." Resolution No 6 states that the agricultural constitution is to undergo reform and "rural development is to be intensified along socialist lines." In view of the problems that government has run into with respect to the resettlement program, it is all the more worthy of note that it decided to renew its commitment to it.

With regard to the "socialization of the economy" in the modern sector, the central committee report (under Resolution No 4) announces an intensification of the development of the public economy. "While some steps have already been undertaken in this respect, circumstances have thus far forced the government to concentrate on providing social services and on the development of the infrastructure. But our strategy will have to place greater emphasis than heretofore on increasing state participation in key industries as well as the establishment of new industries by the government and the cooperatives" (p 14). A state trade organization is to be established and Resolution No 4 also calls for state control of banking and insurance.

In realistic terms then, "socialist transformation" will above all mean more state capital ownership—to the extent that the state has the money to buy into the economy—and the expansion of a dirigistic apparatus run by the state. The capitalist sector can live with this type of socialist system—where the state acts as a partner. It remains to be seen just how much pressure on the African farmers "support for cooperatives" and the reform of the agrarian constitution will place and whether new differences between the government and the party and its grass roots will arise as a consequence.

## The Leadership Code or How to Turn Businessmen into Marxists-Leninists

By adopting a **conduct code** for the ZANU party leadership, the congress reacted to growing unrest and disillusionment at the grass roots level in the face of increased corruption in government **and—as distinct from this—private wheeling and dealing** by the socialist party leadership. At the latest since Mugabe's Independence Day address in 1983 in which he sharply attacked some segments of the political leadership for corrupt practices and then since the disclosure of the Paweni scandal in 1984 [Paweni, the owner of a transportation firm, is on trial for having cheated the government of several million dollars through the distribution of drought relief supplies with the help of officials of the former ministry of labor and social affairs] rumors concerning wealth accumulated by cabinet ministers and allegations about their involvement in corruption affairs have been circulating in Zimbabwe in the face of the lack of solid information. Prior to the opening of the congress, Mugabe had bowed to the general mood by announcing that cabinet members guilty of corruption would be punished even while stressing the need for solid evidence. The leadership code includes among other provisions the requirement that political "leaders" should appear in public both properly dressed and not under the influence of alcohol as well as rules against bribes and graft. But the main focus is on taking steps to counteract mixing political office and private business. "ZANU believes that any leader who concentrates on obtaining property or who personally participates in the exploitation of man by man rapidly turns into an ally of the capitalists and an enemy of socialism and the popular masses." (Paragraph 8) The code bars the "leaders" of the party from owning a business or a share in a profit-making venture or to own more than one residential home and 50 acres of land. The political "leaders" are also prohibited from drawing more than one salary; from holding directors' posts in private, profit-making businesses and **from earning** interest on money lent except on bank deposits (Paragraph 8). It is also unlikely that Paragraph will prevent circumvention of these rules by transferring business assets to relatives. "In those instances where a relative or friend takes over business or other profit-making activities, the central committee is empowered to make sure that a leader does not benefit financially from it. Under no circumstances may relatives be used as fronts for business ventures." At the request of the central committee leading party figures must periodically divulge their assets (Paragraph 10).

The willingness to take steps against corrupt practices and the development of the party leadership into a group of clever African entrepreneurs should certainly be taken seriously. But it appears questionable whether the far-reaching rules contained in the code can be implemented in this form—all the more so since the "leading figures" not only include members of the central committee, cabinet ministers, provincial governors, higher ranking officials and army officers but also members of the provincial,



district and branch executive committees—in other words the party leaderships all the way down to the local level. A few days after the congress, Mugabe made a public statement in which he said that the party leaders must now decide on whether to relinquish the assets they had amassed or to give up their posts. It will be interesting to see whether the assets of the political leadership will really be divulged and into whose hands all the farms, transportation companies and other businesses will fall.

#### Personnel Policy

The major personnel decisions of the congress were worked out behind closed doors by the party leadership in the weeks preceding it. They were the subject of many rumors. It is an open secret that the struggles for power also ran along ethnic and/or regional lines of origin (Zezuru/Karanga/Manica); officially, of course, any evidence of "tribalism" or "regionalism" is denied. Mugabe and Muzenda ultimately ran unopposed as candidates for president and vice president. The provincial lists which contained the names of the 42 "national representatives" to be elected to the central committee were screened by the old central committee prior to the opening of the congress. It was said that more than 12 names were crossed off the lists. These either did not have sufficient support from all the provinces, Nyagumbo said, or they were "undesirable candidates." But he did not wish to mention any of them by name.

Unofficial word was that those who were taken off the list included K Kangai, the minister of industry and technology; E Zvobgo, the minister of parliamentary affairs and R Hove, the minister of trade and commerce. These three in addition to former general secretary E Tekere are some of the more important members of the old central committee who failed to get elected to the new Politburo. In Kangai's case, this is attributed to his involvement in the Paweni corruption affair and in Hove's and in particular Zvobgo's, among other things, to the weaker position of the Karanga in the leadership of the party. Tekere's decline goes back to earlier times. Shortly after independence, he had murdered a white farmer and although he was acquitted by taking recourse to the Rhodesian security law, he was dismissed as minister of manpower planning a year later and subsequently relieved of his post as ZANU general secretary. Tekere, who is considered a "more radical" party leader and as such still has a lot of supporters, is making a political comeback via the office of party chairman for Manicaland province. Although the four were not chosen as members of the Politburo, they were all elected to the new, expanded central committee but not by way of the "national representatives" list which had been purged and for inclusion in which rather broad-based support was required but by way of the provincial representatives list.

Party President Mugabe was able to secure and consolidate his leadership position in the party at the congress. On the national level, he will be able to carry his policies forward by establishing a one-party state and the office of executive vice president.

## ARDA ESTATES TRANSFORMING COUNTRYSIDE

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Nov 84 p 10

[Article by Malachia Madimutsa]

[Text]

**SLOWLY** but steadily, Arda is transforming what were once sleepy rural areas into hives of agro-industrial and commercial activity, through a unique combination of managerial foresight, motivation and organisational techniques, and the provision of all the necessary inputs that ensure the transformation of rural life.

Operations involving the introduction of new technologies for the development of agriculture, agro-based industries, marketing and social amenities are under way in 18 estates spread all over the country.

These are: Mushumbi, Muzarabani, Nijo, Pungwe, Nyamazura, Transsaw, Rusitu, Chisumbanje, Nandi, Ngwezi, Antelope, Balu, Jotsholo, Fairacres, Tsovane, Kezi, Sanyati and Middle Sabi.

Other areas either in the planning stage or being surveyed are: Nottingham, Gem, Benfer, Grootvlei, Sengwe, Rutenga, Mwenezi, Musikavanhu, Angus Ranch, Devure Ranch, Gufu Bonde, Buhera, Halstead, Forrester, Rushinga, Dande, Gatshe-Gatshe, Sisi, Red Acres, Lions Den, Carfax, Doreen's Pride, Copper Queen, Gowe, Joba, Aquifer, Mimosa Park, Exchange and other areas.

**PARASTATAL**

Established in 1982 by an Act of Parliament, Arda (Agricultural and rural Development Authority) is a parastatal under the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development. The rural parastatal is the successor to three whose assets and liabilities it took over. These were the Sabi-Limpopo Authority, the Tribal Trust Land Development Corporation and the Agricultural Development Authority.

When it was established, Arda was given the responsibility of increasing Zimbabwe's capacity to feed itself through the exploitation of underutilised land, water and other resources. In addition, the parastatal was given the duty of engaging in undertakings that would produce what were termed "strategic agricultural commodities" on State farms and to generate jobs for the rural population.

When it begins an operation, Arda first decides on the location of an estate. This is followed by feasibility studies carried out by professional staff. The Arda management then approaches the ministry which is responsible for purchasing the land on

behalf of the State. Once the land is bought, Arda field operations begin.

Operations cover practically all areas of human endeavour. They range from farming, through to manufacturing, mining, export-import trade, to the provision of social services for rural folk.

### DIVERSIFY

"We are declaring a developmental war," says Arda's general manager, Dr Liberty Mhlanga, "against rural underdevelopment by encouraging peasants to diversify their occupations and be gainfully employed throughout the year. This will not only curb the urban drift but will also render the problem of overpopulation irrelevant."

At Mushumbi Pools, in the remote and once neglected Zambezi Valley Arda is giving the people of Dande a new life. Arda has established a new and uniquely integrated and self-contained scheme whose full development can bring, according to Arda officials, some \$3 000 000 annually.

The scheme itself involves a hydro-electric power generating station at a natural gorge across the Dande River, water storage and supply systems, production of cash crops on fertile valley arable land covering some 5 000 ha, construction of all-weather access and feeder roads, and the provision of marketing facilities for cash crops and the building of factories such as ginneries and farm-related industries.

These projects are creating jobs for between 4 000 and 5 000 rural folk. This "cinderella" area is becoming one of the modernised regions of the country.

In the Centenary district, the cradle of the Chimurenga War, 940 ha are under cotton, burley tobacco and sorghum at Muzarabani Estate. Arda's Rural Development Promotion Unit regularly sends a fleet of

tractors to plough the fields of local peasants at rates only covering costs.

Services are being offered to peasants for the breeding of tsetse-fly resistant livestock, in conjunction with the Department of Veterinary Services.

The estate has about 450 indigenous goats which are being cross-bred with boer-goats to establish a pedigree which will be superior to the indigenous stock. Selected he-goats are mated with indigenous she-goats to improve quality.

### SELF-SUFFICIENT

At Jotsholo, in the Lupane district, Arda has consulted Japanese experts in a large rice growing scheme aimed at making Zimbabwe self-sufficient in this largely imported cereal. Rice experts believe that about 4 000 ha is required for the achievement of self-sufficiency in rice.

Self-sufficiency in rice is particularly welcome in view of the fact that Zimbabweans' appetite for rice has risen sharply in recent years. In 1981, Zimbabweans consumed 6 million kilograms of rice compared with 13 million last year. Most of this rice was imported from Korea and Malawi.

Apart from one rice farmer at Chiredzi, Arda is the only other producer. In 1982, Arda grew 500 000 kg of rice and this is expected to rise to 1 million next year.

At Jotsholo, seven different varieties of rice are being tested to find the highest yield. The results achieved so far have Arda management optimistic that the country can soon be self-sufficient.

In the past, several commercial farmers who had taken up rice growing abandoned it due to the prevalence of a rice disease known as "blast", a type of fungus promoted by excessive moisture. Arda has made

significant strides to overcome this disease.

At Middle Sabi in the Chipinge district, Arda has 92 tractors, 10 combine harvesters and two cotton pickers in the largest cotton-growing complex in the country. Most of these farm machines were bought half a generation ago, and breakdowns are a constant problem.

To overcome the problem of breakdowns Arda has come up with the novel idea of a mobile repair workshop. Mechanics at the estate have designed the mobile workshop with a complete set of both gas and arc welding equipment, a bench, vice and ancillary tools.

The mobile workshop moves about the fields and a system of coloured flag signals tell the mechanics where repairs are needed. Adjustments to combine harvesters are also done in the field to avoid having to move the huge combines to a central repair shop. This has been found to be economical as is borne out by the man-hours saved.

The Rusitu Valley estate is an amalgamation of 21 formerly separate farms bought from commercial farmers by the Government. The estate's combined area is 13 427 ha.

On August 20 this year Arda signed an agreement with the Commonwealth Development Corporation worth \$5 million for the development of the estate where 650 peasant families have been resettled.

Says Dr Mhlanga: "Arda and the CDC have established the Rusitu Valley Development Company as a joint venture on a 50-50 basis. Arda provided the land and equipment and the CDC provided the funds."

The company has become the third unit in the estate — others being the Rusitu Valley Coffee Farm and the Rusitu Valley Resettlement Scheme.

In the resettlement scheme where the 650 peasant families have been resettled, it has been envisaged to establish 1 000 dairy cattle and 2 600 for beef. The dairy cows are expected to yield between four and five million litres of milk a year.

Arda's approach to its assignment of establishing state farms has one uniform pattern. This pattern consists of the Arda estate itself which is a State farm, a peasant resettlement component attached to the estate, and an infrastructural and service component which serves both the estate and the resettlement scheme. This pattern is found in all areas where Arda has established estates.

The significance of this approach lies in the subtlety of persuasion towards socialist co-operation. The State farm acts as the core and pace-setter. The peasant resettlement component learns modern methods of farming from the core and emulates its operation and also benefits from services by the core.

## POSITIVE

These services are in the form of clinics, schools and recreational centres. The effect is a rapid rise in the standard of living of the peasants as they become efficient farmers.

The overall effect is a positive response by rural folk to the Government policy of socialist collectivisation of agricultural production on the one hand; on the other, a rapid increase in agricultural productivity.

Already, Arda has become the country's leading producer of coffee, cotton, rice and may soon overtake Tanganda Estates in the production of tea. Tea produced by Arda at its Katiyo estate made history when it fetched the highest price per kg ever paid for its type tea at the London auction on January 9, 1984.

In beef and dairy production the parastatal may soon become the country's largest producer with the development of a huge expanse of ranching land covering a massive 270 000 ha in southern Matabeleland. — Zim. papers Feature Services.

CSO: 3400/208

## MASHONALAND WEST GOVERNOR DISCUSSES ECONOMIC, POLITICAL ISSUES

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Charles Chikerema]

[Text] THE office of provincial governor is like a bridge over which Government thinking flows to the people and also carries their thinking to the Government, says the Mashonaland West Governor, Cde Mudhomeni Chivende.

In an interview to review the preparations by the peasants in his area for the rainy season, he said his office had created favourable conditions and opportunities for the involvement of the masses in all phases of development.

The people in his province were hardworking.

"I say this from personal experiences obtained from recent visits I have made throughout the province from Mhondoro to Kariba and Nyaminyami, where most of the peasants are busy preparing for the season," Cde Chivende said.

Despite the drought, a good yield had been obtained and in Zvimba and Hurungwe, the GMB depots were full to capacity with tonnes of maize.

The thinking of the people in these areas is that if they did so well under difficult conditions during the past season, then they will do better still this season.

Asked what made people in Mashonaland West believe the rains would come, he said: "The experience of our

people throughout the ages here permits them to tell about rains through many ways such as the coming into bloom of certain trees and flowers."

How were matters politically in the province? The governor said although his was a political post "when I deal with matters of development, I put aside political affairs and see to it that all the people in my province participate in and benefit from development projects irrespective of their political affiliations".

He was satisfied that on matters of development, everyone was co-operating.

But although Zanla had launched the war of liberation by engaging the white settler forces in Chinhoyi, over the years Zanla had not operated from Mashonaland West. The result, he said, was that in the main, it was Zipra, the armed wing of Zapu, which had operated in the area and had left some influence there.

Zanu (PF) had worked hard to re-orient the people and because of its success and in view of the coming elections former Zipra dissidents were attempting to return to the area with the objective of intimidating the people.

"This is a cause for concern," he said adding that although the UANC was also raising its head,

the security arrangements and Zanu (PF) held the upper-hand.

Asked along what lines the UANC was working in the province, he said it was pursuing a programme designed to bring about some form of unity between itself and Zapu, to the extent that the two organisations were holding joint meetings.

What was needed was that Zanu (PF) activists should step up their re-orientation campaign and constantly expose the people to the revolutionary aims and objects of the ruling party and its Government, he said.

Could he say what the activists of the two minority parties are telling people by way of discrediting the ruling party and the Government?

In the past, they used to take advantage of the difficulties caused by the drought and tried to create the impression that if they had been the Government, things would have been different. But now the hollowness of such claims was obvious to all, Cde Chivende said.

"Now with the adoption of Marxism-Leninism as the official ideology of the ruling party, the UANC and Zapu elements are telling the people that their difficulties are being caused by the Zanu (PF) 'communists'," he said. — Zimpapers Feature Service.

NINETY PERCENT OF POPULATION REPORTEDLY HAS ACCESS TO MEDIA

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

AT least 90 percent of Zimbabwe's 7.5 million people have access to one form or other of the media, the Director of Information, Cde John Tsimba, said yesterday.

The figure contrasts with less than 20 percent so privileged just over four years ago — thanks to an expansion programme embarked on by the Government through its People's Weekly, the parastatals ZBC/ZTV and the Zimbabwe Newspapers group, he said.

"I think our people are much more enlightened than before because of our mass media's thrust and this is further compounded by adult literacy programmes," he said.

The Government-run People's Weekly readership had increased from one million to over five million and radio was now covering over 80 percent of the country. Television reached at least 30 percent of the population, mainly in urban centres, said Cde Tsimba. — Ziana.

CSO: 3400/208



## TRANSPORT OVERHAUL PLANNED

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

**GOVERNMENT** planning on a co-ordinated transport policy has reached an advanced stage and the Swedish consultants engaged to study the national transport network expect to file their draft final report in April next year.

The national transport study is a comprehensive look at all the transport facilities in this country and is aimed at improving road, rail and air services.

It is being carried out through sponsorship by Sida, the Swedish International Development Authority, under an aid agreement between Zimbabwe and Sweden. Sida has engaged one of the world's leading consulting firms, Sweco, to undertake the study.

The Sweco team, comprising 30 Swedish and English engineers of different specialities, arrived in January and is working with help from another company, Henderson Busby. It includes consultants from two other Swedish firms.

In an interview with The Sunday Mail last week, Sweco's project

manager, Mr Arne Hansson, and economist Mr Martin Kerridge invited Zimbabweans to take part in the study by submitting suggestions of where roads needed improvement or where people experienced transport difficulties.

Their field staff had been going around the country talking to people and even stopping buses to interview passengers. Although they had found that the country had a good transport system and well maintained railways, Mr Kerridge said, a lot still needed to be done.

Suggestions from the public would be of great help to the work of Sweco, Mr Hansson said. "What we would like to see is that every system gives the maximum benefit to the transport service in this country. The transport system is very important for future development in different areas such as agriculture, mining and so on."

The ambitious study had been made possible by the bringing together of all transport services under one umbrella Government department, the Ministry of Transport. It would mean that for the first time Zimbabwe's transport network would be well co-ordinated through that one ministry, said Mr Hansson.

While Sweco's work is

only to study and make recommendations, Mr Hansson said the project brought to light several possibilities for the country's transport network.

A railway line along the Sabi Valley, a new link by rail from Lions Den to Karol, several new road linkages to possible new development ventures such as a coal mine at Sengwe and copper deposits at Copper Queen and a major road to shorten the distance to Hwange from Gweru are some of the possibilities.

There may also be an extension of the electrification system and various alternatives have been looked at, such as a line to link Dabuka to Bulawayo or from Harare to Mutare. Sweco had also studied Harare Airport, taking into account the possibility of its expansion.

The co-ordinator for the study in the Ministry of Transport, Mr Christen Lundin, said Sweco would recommend a 10-year investment plan divided into two five-year programmes. The first would run during the 1985/86 to 1989/90 period and the other during the 1990/91 to 1994/95 period.

Meanwhile, another Swedish firm is engaged in studying — in more detail — Zimbabwe's rural roads. "There is more emphasis on improving transport in the rural areas," Mr Hansson said.

# EEC TO LEND \$4.2 MILLION FOR SMALL FARM PLAN

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Nov 84 p 1

[Text]

THE European Economic Community announced yesterday that it will contribute \$4.2 million to the smallholder coffee, tropical fruit, irrigated food crop and vegetable development programme planned for Manicaland.

An EEC Harare office spokesman said funding would be by way of a special loan over 40 years with a grace period of 10 years and bearing 1 per cent interest.

The programme aims to involve 1 140 communal farmers with the establishment of 300 ha of smallholder coffee in the Pungwe-Honde Valley, and of 370 ha of tropical fruit trees and pineapples in the Ngorima Valley.

The programme is also designed to support 20 to 30 small self-help irrigation schemes for the production of off-season food crops and vegetables mainly for increased home consumption.

It will be run by the Agricultural and Rural Development Authority, which will recruit specialised local management staff.

The EEC contribution will be used to develop the necessary infrastructure such as feeder roads, staff housing, coffee pulping, fruit packing, storage sheds, the purchase of vehicles and the recruitment and training of specialised extension staff.

CSO: 3400/208

# MUGABE'S CALL FOR HELP TO SMALL FARMERS BEARS FRUIT

Harare THE HERALD in English 16 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Shakespeare Johnson]

[Text]

THE significance of the call by the Prime Minister, Cde Mugabe, for commercial farmers to assist small-scale and communal farmers to become viable is highlighted by the crop breeding and variety testing programmes conducted by the Government and the activities of the biggest co-operative in the country, the Seed Co-op of Zimbabwe Ltd.

The call is significant because Zimbabwe is fortunate to have comprehensive varieties of the major crops available in the country. These varieties have resulted from an intensive plant breeding and variety testing programme conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture's Department of Research and Specialist Services.

The Seed Co-op's activities are also significant because, having been born out of a merger of the two biggest seed houses in Zimbabwe in 1983, the company now forms one of the most essential components of the agricultural industry in Southern Africa in general, and Zimbabwe in particular.

The Seed Co-op is important in three respects: over 200 commercial farmers belong to the co-operative; in 1974, the co-operative established the Rattray Arnold Research Station in the Arcturus farming district near Harare; and 50 percent of the station's activities are devoted to Government seed variety trials.

In a recent interview the head of research at the station, Mr Rex Tattersfield, said:

"The objectives of the station have been basically two-fold: to provide an extensive facility for the testing of Government-bred varieties of all the major food crops; to enable the Seed Co-op to carry out certain plant breeding programmes to complement the Government's national programmes; and to undertake research projects relating to the production and handling of seed crops."

The station was named after two men who developed the breeding of hybrid maize in this country, Mr Alan Rattray and the late Mr Harry Arnold.

Research begins when the Government releases "foundation" seed to the company. After tests and trials of the seed, the station comes up with the "parent" hybrid variety which is given to selected farmers for multiplication.

The final product is sold to all farmers and even exported to neighbouring countries as the certified seed of Zimbabwe.

Mr Tattersfield said that seed variety improvement and plant breeding work requires discipline and dedication.

It can take as much as 14 years to produce a hybrid seed.

At the time of the interview, Mr Tattersfield and his staff were working on 3 000 different crosses of seed maize, and out of that number, only one hybrid could be produced in two years.

Numerous trials originating from other Government breeding programmes are carried out with wheat, barley, sorghum, soyabeans, groundnuts and sunflower.

"The station's own breeding and research are steadily expanding. Maize breeding work has been carried out for 10 years and breeding programmes with wheat and soyabeans have been initiated recently. Research is also being carried out on agronomic problems which are specific to the production of seed crops as opposed to general crop agronomy," said Mr Tattersfield.

The activities of the more than 200 producers,

and the research station itself, are monitored by the company's inspectorate division which has field officers.

According to Mr Tattersfield "the responsibilities of the inspectorate are to ensure that the genetic purity of certified seed stocks produced for sale to the general public are maintained according to the originating plant breeder's specifications."

Seed crop returns are about five times higher than those received from the commercial crop.

A seed research station also requires a well-equipped workshop to enable work to be conducted on the design, modifications and fabrication of machinery required to process seed," said Mr Tattersfield.

The head of the Crop Breeding Institute in Harare, Mr Rob Olver, said: "The Government and the Rattray Arnold research station work very closely." The Government uses facilities at the station for an annual fee of about \$9 000, said Mr Olver.

The Government breeds seed varieties at the crop institute in Harare and the preliminary tests are done at the Rattray Arnold research station. The station has no direct communication with communal seed testing projects, but the Department of Research and Specialist Services has, said Mr Olver.

The research station also carries out seed trials for other countries including Mexico and Nigeria. — Zimpapers Feature Service.

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